مترجمة من الأصل

INTERNATIONAL
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ATHER — PARIS: Wednesday, fair. Temp. 10-25 TOCK: Wednesday, partly cloudy. Temp. 11-22 (52-IBL: Slight. ROME: Wednesday, showers. Temp. , FRANKFURT: Wednesday, cloudy. Temp. 13-21 V YORK: Wednesday, cloudy. Temp. 73-28 (55-48).

DITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 20

Algeria	4.00 Din.	Iran	125 Rials	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	13 S.	Israel	1.60,00	Norway	4.00 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.550 Din	Italy	600 Lire	Oman	0.600 Rials
Belgium	36 B.Fr.	Jordan	325 Fils	Portugal	30 Esc.
Canada	C.$ 1.10	Kenya	Shs. 13.00	Qatar	5.80 Rials
Cyprus	350 Mills	Kuwait	400 Fils	Saudi Arabia	5.00 Rials
Denmark	5.00 D.Kr.	Lebanon	3.25	Spain	60 Ptas.
Egypt	75 P.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Sweden	4.00 S.Kr.
Eire	30 P.	Luxembourg	26 L.Fr.	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	4.00 F.M.	Madeira	32.5 Esc.	Tunisia	0.375 Din
France	3.50 F.	Malta	22 Cents	Turkey	T.L. 65.00
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Morocco	3.50 Dh.	U.A.E.	6.00 Dirh.
Great Britain	75 P.	Netherlands	1.90 Fgr.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	50.80
Greece	35 Drs.			Yugoslavia	33 D.

United Press International

German rail police occupy the Halensee signal box in West Berlin after having broken way in and chased out the striking West Berlin rail employees who had been holding it.

ast Germans Act in Rail Strike

ommunist Police Occupy West Berlin Signal Boxes

United Press International

LIN — East German rail police moved into Berlin and broke into three signal boxes oc- l by striking West Berlin railroad workers in parent attempt to smash the strike that has ed freight traffic and high speed urban links en the two sectors of the divided city, the s reported Tuesday.

East German police, who reportedly used sticks and axes in their attacks on the signal , were entitled to intervene in the stations in Berlin because they have a duty to protect ast German Reichsbahn that runs through- e city, West Berlin police said.

action, which took place without interfer- rom West Berlin police or observers from lied commands that govern West Berlin un- e 1971 Four Power Treaty, drew bitter com- from the strikers.

Abandoned by Allies

e feel abandoned by the Allies and the Berlin] Senate," a striker shouted through a peaker as the strike committee rallied work- roughout the night at its headquarters in the it container depot in West Berlin.

committee representing about 600 of the 3,600 West Berliners who work for the East German state railroad that runs rail transport in the west of the city, now controls only the Moabit station.

A committee spokesman said that the East German seizure of the signal boxes seemed to be Communist determination to get the freight traffic and the city's high speed S-Bahn trains moving again, six days after strikers demanding better pay and conditions began their action with scattered walkouts.

Left Peacefully

He said that the strikers who had occupied signal boxes at Ruhleben, Halensee and Tiergarten left peacefully as the East German rail police smashed their way through barricades protecting the signal boxes.

One striker was injured in the melee, the spokesman said.

The East German action, under cover of darkness, followed similar seizure Monday of two other signal boxes occupied by strikers.

The strikers are demanding increases of $78 a month. They currently earn about 25 percent less than employees of the West German state railroad.

First Independent Application Is Delayed

arsaw Court Questions Union Charter

by Robert H. Reid

The Associated Press

SAW — Warsaw District as raised objections on five o the charter of the first ee to apply for registration independent trade union, reported Tuesday.

bjections, which deal with es as financing, member- quirements and organiza- uld delay the granting of l status to what would be e first truly independent ions in the Soviet bloc.

es close to the independent ovement said that the ob- were raised by the court in g the application for regis- submitted by a workers' tee in the Silesian city of ce.

sources said that the court l to the committee's plans rate nationally, to allow rs from various, unrelated ions to join and to finance rations from sources other mbership dues.

court could not be contact- larification, but court Pres- Stanislaw Pawela said on television that final deci- n applications would be following court sessions night begin this week.

government announced ear- s month that independent should register with the District Court pending ent of a new labor law later ar. In case of rejection, ap- s have the right of appeal to r court.

Revision of Plans

ad's government also is its economic plans in an o meet the demands of res- orkers for more food and er goods.

the economy reeling from nth's strikes and the official ouncil challenged by the g independent unions, the l of Ministers at a meeting y made changes in the na- social-economic plan for to give priority to invest- linked with improvements estic supplies and the ex- n of food production," War- dio reported.

as accepted that the funda- mental aims of the plan will be implementation of the program of wage increases and some welfare and benefits payments, increasing production for the market, counteracting unjustified increases in the cost of living and protection of standards of living already achieved, and implementation of the housing construction program," the report said.

To help accomplish this, the council shelved "some large investments which would take a long time to implement," the report said.

Meat Prices

Neither the broadcast nor newspaper reports gave figures and did not say what investments would be halted.

The removal of government subsidies for meat and the resulting increase in meat prices sparked last month's walkouts in Baltic coast shipping and industrial centers. In the strike settlements, workers won the right to form unions independent of party control for the first time inside the Soviet bloc. They also gained promises of price constraints to prevent erosion of their living standards.

Representatives of the national independent labor movement, meanwhile, came to Warsaw to register with the capital's District Court. Delegates put final touches on the charter for a national organization Monday in Gdansk, the center of last month's strikes and the seat of the new labor movement.

r Tiger Shot in U.K.

The Associated Press

ESBOURNE, England — rare Siberian tigress spared illing her keeper last month, led another zoo keeper at tts Zoo, 50 miles (80 kilome- utheast of London, and has hot to death, a zoo spokes- id.

Major Refinery Reported Afire

Iraq Says Ground Troops Mount Raids Into Iran, Besiege Abadan

From Agency Dispatches

BEIRUT — Iraqi forces invaded Iran at four points Tuesday, captured a major border town and claimed to have destroyed the giant Iranian oil refinery at Abadan, according to reports from both sides of the border.

The Iraqis said their troops had Abadan and the nearby port of Khorramshahr besieged.

The refinery is the heart of the Iranian oil industry and is one of the world's largest, capable of producing more than 500,000 barrels of refined products a day. The Iraqi claim that it was destroyed could not be independently verified, but witnesses reported fires raging out of control at the complex.

Baghdad radio said Iraqi ground forces struck across the border at 3 a.m. local time on a 300-mile front stretching from Qasr-e-Shirin, a major border town, south to Abadan. It said Qasr-e-Shirin and the nearby town of Sumar had been captured. They are 350 miles southwest of Tehran.

The Iraqi news agency said: "Our forces are advancing into Iran. The Iranian forces are retreating, leaving behind dead, wounded, prisoners and equipment."

Control of Estuary

Capture of Khorramshahr and Abadan would give the Iraqis a large degree of control over the Shatt-al-Arab estuary at the head of the Gulf. But it would not directly affect the bulk of Iranian oil exports, which are loaded from Kharg Island further down the Gulf.

Fires were reported raging out of control at the Abadan refinery.

Radio Tehran said Iranian armored units routed Iraqi troops around Khorramshahr, Iran's main port on the estuary.

Waves of Iranian planes bombed Baghdad and other Iraqi cities, reportedly killing dozens of persons, including four Americans and four Britons. Iraq claimed that more than two dozen Iranian aircraft had been shot down.

A second air attack was reported on Baghdad at nightfall and a witness said bombs were "falling all over the place."

In New York, the United Nations Security Council, at the request of Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, scheduled urgent consultations among its 15 member nations to discuss the conflict, which he said constituted a "grave threat" to world peace.

U.S. Position

The United States, growing more concerned about the conflict, is prepared to support a peace-keeping move in the UN.

U.S. officials said Tuesday that, while the administration wanted to maintain neutrality, it was ready to back mediation efforts even if they were based on Iranian accusations that Iraq was largely responsible for the fighting. Other officials, who asked not to be identified, said a decision had already been taken tentatively to work for a UN inquiry, although the United States would not play a prominent role.

President Carter, campaigning in California, said the United States would maintain a position of "strict neutrality" and said the Soviet Union should do the same.

Baghdad Radio said Iraqi ground forces struck across the border early Tuesday on a 300-mile front stretching from Qasr-e-Shirin south to Abadan. "The Iranian units [in Abadan and Khorramshahr] have become besieged," it said.

The radio in Abadan said Iraqi forces had attacked the refinery. The BBC quoted the captain of a British ship anchored near the area as saying Iraqi planes had bombed the refinery, which was still "burning over a large area."

Air Bases Hit

For the second straight day, the Iraqi Air Force launched heavy raids against targets in Iran. The Baghdad command said its jets struck seven air bases in western and southwestern Iran, "set scores of enemy aircraft ablaze on the ground and destroyed many hangars and installations." Iraq conceded losing four of its MiG-21 fighters in the raids.

The invasion was first reported in a communique broadcast by Baghdad radio, saying it was intended to "break the racist government" of Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. Reporting on the air war, it said Iranian jets struck all over the country, attacking Baghdad, Masul, Nineveh, Basra and other targets.

Iraq said its invasion was in retaliation for the "unlawful and irresponsible closure to navigation of the Hormuz Strait," through which much of the Arab world's exported oil passes.

Iran said Monday it would take action against all ships entering the Gulf through the strait if they sailed too close to the Iranian coast on the north side.

Iraqi President Saddam Hussein last week abrogated the 1975 treaty that put the Iran-Iraq border midstream in the Shatt-al-Arab.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Hussein's Goal Seen as Dominance in Gulf

Victory Against Khomeini Viewed as Means of Winning Arab Acclaim

By Joseph Fitchett

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Iraq's attack on Iran climaxes an Iraqi bid for Gulf dominance that has been gathering momentum for months.

Iraqi President Saddam Hussein is intent on winning recognition as a major regional leader, and the political eclipse of Egypt following the Camp David accords has given Mr. Hussein an opportunity to capture an Arab following by a bold stroke in the Gulf, according to Iraqi officials and foreign diplomats interviewed recently in Baghdad.

An Iraqi said, "Saddam [Hussein] needs his own Suez" — a reference to Nasser's successful nationalization of the Suez Canal in 1956 that catapulted the Egyptian leader to pan-Arab stature.

A victory against Iran, even a limited one, would win widespread Arab acclaim for Mr. Hussein. Most Arab governments detest Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's fundamentalist Islamic government, which has tried to spread revolution to the Shiite Moslems who are a turbulent minority in the Arab world.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Arab dislike of Ayatollah Khomeini is the latest chapter of the historical Arab-Persian rivalry in the Gulf, and most Arab leaders would be happy for Iran to be taught a military lesson.

The consensus of Arab and Western diplomats in Baghdad is that Mr. Hussein is motivated primarily by this desire to win Arab prestige for Iraq under his rule. This includes his campaign to convert Iraq's oil wealth into political power. Mr. Hussein, 43, who has dominated Iraq since the Ba'ath Party seized power 12 years ago, is building a new image of himself as a national leader and an Arab statesman, not just a ruthless strongman and a radical outsider. These diplomats rejected speculation about Iraqi internal weakness or collusion with Moscow as motives for Iraqi policy.

Shift in Policy

Mr. Hussein gradually has been moving Iraq toward a more Western-oriented, nonaligned policy and away from its previous dependence on the Soviet Union, these diplomats said. Iraq's leadership, intensely secretive, is unlikely to have alerted the Soviet Union to its plan to escalate the conflict with Iran.

Iraq, however, depends mainly on the Soviet Union for arms — and to a lesser extent on France, notably for air-to-ground missiles. Unless Moscow agrees to resupply Iraq, Mr. Hussein could find his offensive humiliatingly bogged down.

In analyzing the timing of Iraq's attack, diplomats said that Mr. Hussein needed to strike while Iran is vulnerable because of its political isolation from the United States and other Western countries.

Mr. Hussein's war aims probably are limited, perhaps simply to regaining the disputed Shatt-al-Arab waterway, according to Arab and Western diplomats who received reports Tuesday from their Baghdad embassies. This victory, they said, would demonstrate the military weakness of Iran and undermine Ayatollah Khomeini's prestige — to the credit of Iraq among its Arab neighbors.

Iraqi tactics, which appear to concentrate on ensuring air superiority by bombing Iranian airfields, are consistent with this analysis of Mr. Hussein's objectives. Iraq, if it is secure from Iranian air power, may also seek to reoccupy three small islands near the Straits of Hormuz seized by the shah of Iran in 1970. This would give Iraq the prestige of accomplishing a feat that Libya and other Arab radicals have been talking about for a decade.

Iraq lacks the troop strength to envisage a war of occupation against Iran's population, which is twice as big as Iraq's 13 million. Diplomats doubt that Iraq will try to occupy Khuzistan — the Iranian oil province adjacent to the Shatt-al-Arab. Although Khuzistan has a big Arab population, any attempt to establish an Iraqi protectorate there probably would encounter resistance from Iranian revolutionaries, a diplomat said.

Risk of Escalation

A risk, however, is that Mr. Hussein has miscalculated Iraq's ability to obtain a short, sharp victory and that the conflict expands. "I can see lots of scenarios for escalation, without any clear formula for extrication," a Western diplomat reported from Baghdad.

Mr. Hussein has staked his government's future on the outcome of his military offensive. Victory would consolidate the grudging respect that he has earned as a national leader who won and wields power ruthlessly. A decade of stability, even at this price, has been welcomed by Iraqis, who see Iraq's oil finally beginning to bring some prosperity.

But Mr. Hussein's style of gov-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Drop in Oil Supply From Iraq Emerges As Greatest Threat to West in Conflict

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

New York Times Service

LONDON — Oil industry sources have expressed anxiety that oil supplies from Iraq, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' second-largest exporter after Saudi Arabia, might be affected by the military confrontation with neighboring Iran.

With two-thirds of Iraq's oil exports, estimated at close to 3 million barrels a day, coming from the Shatt-al-Arab estuary area where the fighting is taking place, the Iraqis have more to lose than Iran, which is exporting only 700,000 barrels a day from its Kharg terminal in the Gulf.

Some sources also feel that if the conflict widens into all-out war, the militarily disadvantaged Iranians could be tempted, in desperation, to block the vital Strait of Hormuz, the Gulf exit through which a considerable amount of Middle Eastern oil flows to the West. That would cause a major panic on world oil markets.

The immediate impact of the conflict is likely to reverse the trend of softening oil prices, particularly in the so-called "spot market," which has recently shown a drop in prices because of the glut of oil on the market.

Impact on France

In the event of an interruption of Iraqi oil exports, the hardest hit Western country would be France, which is now taking as much as 600,000 barrels of oil a day from Iraq, part of a bilateral arrangement whereby the French are supplying Iraq with nuclear reactor equipment, fuel and technology.

"As far as oil supplies to the world are concerned, the Iraqis are bombing a sick dog in Iran," said one U.S. oil executive in an interview in London. "The value of Iran as an oil exporter is practically nil. But Iraq is a whole different animal. If they interrupt exports for a long stretch of time, we're all in trouble."

Iran, according to news reports, threatened to destroy the vital port of Basra, from where sizable Iraqi oil exports are loaded on the way out to the Gulf through the narrow estuary. Iraq, on the other hand, was said to have bombed the Iranian port of Khorramshahr, on the banks of the estuary, and nearby Abadan, where Iran's largest oil refinery is situated.

Other oil production installations in the immediate area of the fighting include the Khuzistan Province oil fields of Iran, Kharg Island loading terminal off Iran, several refineries and miles of pipelines from both countries and the large Iraqi oil terminal of Al-Bakr and the Iraqi oil facility of Al-Faw and Khawr al-Amahiya.

Total Production

According to oil-industry data, Iraq's production now stands at 3.6 million barrels a day. Of that, the Iraqis export 2 million barrels daily through the Gulf, principally from the Basra port in the end of the thin estuary that divides the two countries and from Al-Bakr

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Botha's Reformist Oratory Leaves Gulf of Disbelief

Right-Wingers Resist Him as Blacks, Liberals Push

The writer recently completed a four-year assignment covering southern Africa for the New York Times.

By John F. Burns

PRETORIA — The scene in the drafty hall in Pretoria has become increasingly familiar to South Africans: Prime Minister Pieter Botha wagging his finger at right-wingers in the governing National Party, calling their racial intolerance a threat to the country's stability and their own future.

Mr. Botha's outburst was provoked when delegates to the party's recent annual congress in the Transvaal denounced government plans to widen the social and political rights of the 2.5-million people of mixed ancestry, the so-called coloreds, who have ties of culture, language and blood with the governing Afrikaners. One change has allowed wider sports contacts between races.

"They fight together with us on the border, and they work together with us in our arms factories," Mr. Botha said, "but when they want to play together with us you say, 'Get away!' What kind of mentality is that?" In a country where political power has been used for three centuries to enforce racial subordination, such words from a prime minister are no small matter. From the pulpit and the hustings, Afrikaner leaders have traditionally defended apartheid, the doctrine that separate development of the races was ordained by God for the good of whites and blacks. Mr. Botha is now telling his followers that the racial laws must be changed — some of them even scrapped — if whites are not to go down in a revolution.

All That Blacks Hate

Unhappily for South Africa, the prime minister's oratorical zeal has outstripped his government's record. Nearly two years after he succeeded the implacable John Vorster, all that blacks hate most about the racial system remains intact.

So-called pass laws still make the country a kind of open prison for millions, the migrant-labor system still divides hundreds of thousands of families, and the security laws are still used to restrict or imprison hundreds posing a real or supposed threat to the government.

In some respects enforcement is harsher than ever, and even Afrikaans-language newspapers that generally support the government offer a regular chronicle of how inhuman the system can be. Men who have lived in Johannesburg for years, many of them good employees with no criminal record, go through the courts daily and are "endorsed out" to the tribal homelands for lacking valid passes to enter areas restricted to whites. Young teachers and social activists are hauled from their beds in the pre-dawn hours by policemen with drawn weapons and driven off to detention for weeks or months — beyond the reach of lawyers, courts or their families.

For all of this Mr. Botha has been criticized at home and abroad, and many black leaders — those who would accept step-by-step improvements as well as those convinced that violence alone will bring equality — have despaired of his sincerity. The blacks' impatience has been underscored by the African National Congress, for 70 years the wellhead of black resistance, which has begun an increasingly daring campaign of sabotage, culminating three months ago in the firebombing of three strategic fuel plants south of Johannesburg.

Shared Skepticism

White liberals, sharing black skepticism, say the prime minister must be seen as a realist who, having accepted the impracticality of a system he inherited, is trying to revise it so the forces that matter will assent to continued white control. There are two such forces: the Western governments that control the trade and investments that keep this country rich, and the millions of blacks who work in factories and mines and wash the dishes in white homes.

Because the 63-year-old prime minister has made it plain that black rule in any form is unacceptable, his harshest critics say that everything he proposes is cosmetic. Oliver Tambo, the exiled leader of the African National Congress, said in an interview in Zimbabwe last month that the prime minister was "putting a different kind of front" on the system but that nothing he does short of negotiating directly for majority rule will stop the intensifying guerrilla violence.

Not all black leaders are so dismissive. Gatsha Buthelezi, the leader of millions of Zulus, believes that Mr. Botha may be starting something that will ultimately carry Afrikaners to a political destination few of them foresee. But even Chief Buthelezi has warned that the prime minister is courting the irrevocable alienation of peacefully inclined blacks by offering them comforting promises that never materialize.

Petty Apartheid

By Afrikaner Nationalist standards Mr. Botha has not stood still. Petty apartheid, the web of laws confining blacks to separate restrooms, theaters, buses and other public places, has been modified by widening the exemption-by-permit system introduced by Mr. Vorster.

Black labor unions, though still subject to many restrictions, have been given legal status, and some of the revenues flooding into government coffers from booming gold prices have been directed into programs to improve black education, housing and transportation. Inhabitants in black townships have been granted municipal status, with broad authority over community affairs.

But even where the government has recognized the need to improve the daily lives of blacks, the programs still betray a meanness that conflicts with the commitment to close the vast social and economic gap between the races.

Since the 1976 riots in the township of Soweto, sparked by black protest against inferior education, school budgets for blacks and coloreds have nearly

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)

AP

Prime Minister Pieter Botha

INSIDE

Nuclear Testing

An apparent Soviet violation of an agreement to limit the size of underground nuclear tests may lead the White House to demand that U.S. electronic monitoring equipment be placed at the major Soviet test site. Page 3.

Pakistani Arms

Pakistani technicians are assembling a clandestine plutonium processing facility that, U.S. intelligence reports say, may allow the country to test its first atomic bomb two years earlier than expected. Page 3.

NATO Airpower

At Ramstein, West Germany, and other U.S. air bases in Europe as well, the daily percentage of planes in combat-ready status is steadily rising. Page 4.

Iranian Parliament 'Freezes' Action on Issue

U.S. Fears War Could Hurt Hostage Effort

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Despite a pledge of U.S. neutrality and some words of hope from President Carter, administration officials are worried that the border war between Iran and Iraq could have an "extremely disruptive" effect on efforts to free the 52 American hostages in Iran.

The officials, who asked not to be identified, said the conflict could sidetrack Iranian authorities, who have focused increasing attention recently on the hostages.

Secretary of State Edmund Muskie said Tuesday in New York that any action on the hostages had been halted "as a practical matter" by the fighting.

Mr. Muskie, talking to reporters as he walked to the United Nations General Assembly to hear a speech by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, was asked about the report that the Iranian parliament had decided to freeze its deliberations on the issue because of the fighting. "The practical matter is that it is frozen while they're involved in the present situation," he replied.

Washington quickly moved to quell any suspicions in Iran that the United States was assisting the Iraqi war effort.

Message to Tehran

CBS News reported Monday night that a message to that effect had been sent to the Iranian authorities and Mr. Carter declared as he arrived in Los Angeles on a campaign swing: "We are not taking a position in support of either Iran or Iraq. Our only hope is that the two nations can resolve the dispute peacefully."

But Mr. Carter, while emphasizing he was making no predictions, also said the fighting could convince Iran that it needs friends and neighbors "and therefore induce them to release the hostages."

Mr. Carter said "the signals coming out of Iran" have indicated "some new desire to resolve the problem between us and them."

The Iranian radio denied a claim by Baghdad radio early Tuesday that Iran had released all of the hostages unconditionally. The Baghdad broadcast said, "This surprise move goes to show that the racist regime in Tehran is a collaborator with U.S. imperialism."

A few hours later, the Tehran radio said the people of Iraq should not believe "the lies carried by your radio." It said the hostage problem "has been frozen indefinitely by the Iranian consultative assembly."

Before this denial, a State Department spokesman had said the report was "dubious."

Talks Predicted

An Arab magazine published in London reported Monday that Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini had agreed that the hostages should be released within six weeks. The newsweekly 8 Days predicted that negotiations would resume early next month in "a frantic race to beat the U.S. presidential election."

But Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Iranian parliament, said the body would take up the question only after the United States met Iran's demands, including return of the wealth of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the late shah.

U.S. officials privately expressed frustration that a flurry of activity on the hostage question in recent days, including some seemingly conciliatory statements by Iran's top leaders, now was being overshadowed by Iran's crisis with Iraq.

That fear seemed to gain credibility when Mr. Rafsanjani said Monday that "the Iranian-Iraqi war will not be without effect on the fate of the hostages." He said, "Iraq's position is close to that of the United States."

[Iranian militants holding the hostages have moved them to secret new hideouts, Tehran radio said today, Reuters reported. The broadcast, monitored by the BBC, said: " ... We declare that in order to foil any ... plot ... we have transferred the spy hostages from Qom, Isfahan, Mashhad, Tabriz, Kerman, Yazd and Jahrom to other sites ...." The radio did not identify the new locations.]

One administration official acknowledged that efforts to convince Iran of U.S. neutrality in the conflict with Iraq could be complicated by Washington's decision earlier this year to approve the sale of $11.2-million worth of equipment for use by the Iraqi Navy.

The sale, involving eight turbine engines for Italian-made frigates, is not yet final. House and Senate conferees are scheduled to meet Wednesday to take up a Senate amendment to deny Iraq the engines.

Another Iraqi request, to buy five Boeing jetliners worth about $23 million, was rejected by the administration on grounds of alleged Iraqi involvement in terrorist activities.

The United States has not had full diplomatic relations with Iraq since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

Loss of Iraq Oil Seen as Greatest Threat

(Continued from Page 1)

terminal loading station just outside the estuary.

The balance of Iraq's oil exports, 800,000 barrels a day, leaves the country through two pipelines leading to the Mediterranean Sea, through Turkey, Syria and Lebanon.

Since the February, 1979, revolution that brought Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini to power, Iran has been a minor factor as an oil exporter. Its exports have dropped steadily from a pre-revolutionary level of more than 5 million barrels a day to about 700,000 barrels a day now, with some of that bartered to Eastern European countries for manufactured goods. Industry sources noted that since April, Western industrialized countries and Japan, previously Iran's largest customers, have boycotted Iranian oil.

Thus, they say, a cutoff of Iranian oil exports or production would have no significant impact on the Western consumers.

But Iraq, which has replaced Iran as OPEC's second biggest exporter after Saudi Arabia, now supplies large amounts of oil to the West. Iraq's most important importers are the two French oil concerns, CFP and ELF-Aquitaine. Together they buy 600,000 barrels a day.

Industry sources also say that other countries that would be affected by an Iraqi oil cutoff include Brazil, 400,000 barrels a day; Italy, 200,000 barrels, and Spain, 200,000 barrels. Also, the Dutch-British oil concern, Shell, buys 200,000 barrels of Iraqi oil a day. Several developing countries that have direct government-to-government contracts with Iraq would also be penalized.

West Has Oil Crisis Plan

PARIS (AP) — If a new oil emergency arises, the West has a plan for a "fair and equitable" distribution of the available supplies.

The plan, designed by the Paris-based International Energy Agency, is automatically set in motion if oil supplies drop by more than 7 percent in any one of the 22 members states — all the major Western industrial nations, except France, plus Japan.

The IEA was established on U.S. initiative after the 1973 oil boycott, but France would not join, seeing it as an "anti-OPEC" bloc.

During a crisis, a special information system would collect supply data from participating countries and the IEA would determine how the available oil was to be shared. This would be achieved through re-direction of shipments by oil companies under the guidance and supervision of the IEA.

5 Slain in Guatemala

United Press International

GUATEMALA CITY — Five military policemen have been shot to death by presumed leftist guerrillas in an ambush Monday near the capital, police reported.

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KLM
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Associated Press

Iraqis say this is wreckage of a U.S.-made Phantom jet fighter of the Iranian Air Force that was shot down in current fighting.

Iraq Says Ground Troops Raid Iran, Besiege Abadan

(Continued from Page 1)

He proclaimed Iraqi sovereignty over the entire estuary. The waterway, formed by the meeting of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, is Iraq's only outlet to the Gulf and serves the Iranian ports of Abadan and Khorramshahr as well.

Despite the hostile military activity around the Gulf shipping lanes, sources in the U.S. oil industry said the war apparently was having no major impact yet on oil shipments from the area, which supplies 40 percent of the non-Communist world's petroleum.

The sources pointed out that the oil-importing nations' storage tanks are filled as a result of the current glut in the oil market and this would postpone the adverse effects of an interruption in shipments from the Gulf.

Iranian planes hit the ports of Umm Qasr and Basra among other Iraqi targets. Although Tehran radio denied that civilian targets had been hit, Baghdad said 47 persons had been killed and 116 wounded in raids on civilian and industrial targets.

Baghdad radio said 30 Iranian jets had been shot down Tuesday, while Tehran radio said its pilots had shot down 34 Iraqi MiGs.

The months of border clashes between the two nations escalated sharply in the air Monday. The Iraqi Air Force roamed far across Iran's skies to attack Tehran's Mehrabad Airport and 10 other airfields ranging 700 miles from Tabriz in the north to Boushehr in the south.

Iran said "innocent people" were killed but gave no figures. It claimed Iranian Phantom jets bombed Iraq's Waset Province, 100 miles east of Baghdad, and Basra, Iraq's big port 300 miles south of Baghdad on the Shatt-al-Arab.

Gunboats Sunk

Tehran radio said Iranian forces also sank four Iraqi gunboats in the Shatt-al-Arab and claimed Iranian artillery destroyed Iraqi oil installations and a gas refinery at Al-Faw.

In Moscow, Iran formally asked the Soviet Union Tuesday to cut off all arms supplies to Iraq, but Soviet officials told the Iranian ambassador that the Kremlin would remain neutral in the conflict.

Ambassador Mohammed Mokri said he had also made a formal request to Soviet officials to condemn Iraq, which has gotten nearly all its arms from Moscow since 1972, as the aggressor.

An Iraqi delegation led by Tariq Aziz, a special envoy of Mr. Hussein, left Moscow for Baghdad Monday night, apparently after being rebuffed in a quest for more arms.

The Soviet Union Monday night told Iran and Iraq their current conflict was playing into the hands of Western imperialists and, in effect, called on the two countries to set up peace talks.

An authoritative article in the government newspaper Izvestia also accused the West of inciting the two warring states toward a further escalation of what it called "tension on their frontiers."

The article was the first detailed Soviet comment on the fighting, which is embarrassing to Moscow, which has sought good relations with Tehran and has a friendship treaty with Baghdad. But there was no hint in the article of any Soviet offer of mediation in setting up such negotiations.

U.S. Tax Breaks Abroad Seen As Illegal Subsidy

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A Senate Finance Committe amendment designed to encourage exports by granting bigger tax breaks to U.S. employees overseas may violate international trade laws, some congressional and private analysts have charged.

As part of its $39.8-billion, tax-cut package, the panel adopted a provision to exclude from U.S. taxes $50,000 a year in income earned overseas in a developing coutry or related to the export of U.S. products. The approximately 180,000 Americans working abroad are now entitled to a variety of deductions for unusually high costs associated with living overseas.

At issue is the portion of the finance proposal that would give the extra tax break to individuals involved specifically in export-related sevices. Under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the Multinational Trade Negotiations approved by Congress earlier this year, tax relief directly tied to export-related income may be considered an illegal subsidy, opponents of the proposal say.

"If enacted, such [export-related] tax measures would most likely operate under a cloud of suspicion within the GATT community and would most certainly violate the credibility which the United States has established in the international trade arena," according to a memorandum written by the law firm of Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker and circulated last week.

Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., sponsor of the proposal for linking the concessions to exports, has argued that West Germany, France and Canada already have similar linked export aids which have not been challenged in the international trade arena.

France Reveals Plans For Nuclear Carriers

The Associated Press

PARIS — France has announced plans to build two nuclear-powered aircraft carriers, the first of which is expected to be operational by 1991.

A spokesman for President Valery Giscard d'Estaing said that the 32,000-ton carriers are to replace the Clemenceau and the Foch, both conventional carriers, which were put into service in 1961 and 1963. The second of the new carriers is expected to be put into service before the end of the century.

Manila Reports 39 Explosions Since January

United Press International

MANILA — At least 39 explosions and 258 bomb threats have been recorded in metropolitan Manila since January, the chief of the paramilitary Philippine Constabulary said Tuesday.

Maj. Gen. Fidel Ramos blamed urban guerrillas for the terrorism, but said criminals have taken advantage of the situation to extort money. He said tough security recently led to the arrest of 17 persons for illegal possession of firearms, but he said none of the 17 was linked with terrorists.

More than half the bomb attacks were reported in the four weeks preceding last Sunday, which was the eighth anniversary of the imposition of martial law.

Mr. Ramos did not mention casualties during the period, but in the worst wave of bombings Sept. 12, an American woman shopper was killed and more than 30 people wounded.

The government has accused former presidential aspirant Benigno Aquino Jr. of orchestrating the bombings to force the government of President Ferdinand Marcos to its knees. Mr. Aquino, 47, was freed in May after 7½ years in jail to go to the United States for heart surgery, where he has decided to stay.

WORLD NEWS BRIEF

Computer Data Treaty Adopted in Strasbo

The Associated Press

STRASBOURG — The first international treaty designed to people from abusive use of personal data compiled by comput unanimously adopted Tuesday by the Committee of Ministers Council of Europe.

Under the agreement, it would be forbidden to compile info on a person's racial origins, political opinions or religious convic would also give a person the right to look at his data and fix err treaty is to be signed by the 21 nations of the council next month must be ratified by the respective parliaments.

Gromyko Proposes Freeze on All Arms, Fo

The Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Soviet Foreign Minister And myko proposed Tuesday that the United States, Britain, Franc and the Soviet Union and their allies freeze their armed for conventional weapons beginning Jan. 1.

In a speech to the General Assembly, Mr. Gromyko also calle nuclear powers to declare their renunciation of all nuclear ex within a period of one year beginning from a date to be agreed b

7 Neo-Fascists Arrested in Bologna Blast P

Reuters

ROME — Seven neo-Fascists were arrested here early Tuesd police investigation into the bomb blast at Bologna station A which 84 persons were killed.

The seven, together with eight already in detention, were ac forming an armed gang and trying to subvert the state. Three have been charged with planning the blast but no-one has been so far of placing the bomb in the station.

China Rejects Talks Proposal From Viet

Reuters

PEKING — China on Tuesday rejected a Vietnamese pro resume their stalled talks on reducing tension.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry said in a note to the Vietnam bassy in Peking that conditions were not right to resume the tal added that if the Vietnamese made any moves toward conciliа Chinese government would be ready to restart the discussion broke down last December.

Vietnam proposed 11 days ago that the negotiations, whi after the two countries fought a month-long border war early be resumed in Hanoi on Oct. 6.

U.K. Rejects Ethiopian Protest on Soma

The Associated Press

LONDON — Britain has rejected the protest of an Ethiopian against Somalia's agreement to provide the United States wit naval base rights.

Almost simultaneously Somali authorities accused their E neighbors of launching air attacks against three communities al disputed frontier. The military regime in Addis Ababa, insta Cuban and Soviet help, has sent missions to 19 countries with protest delivered to Britain Monday. A Foreign Office spokesm was rejected.

Thatcher Ends Talks With Greek Leader

Reuters

ATHENS — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on concluded her talks with Greek leaders on political and econon eration. She leaves for Yugoslavia on Wednesday.

Mrs. Thatcher had a second and last round of talks with G mier George Rallis on Greece's return to the military wing o from which it withdrew in 1974; its impending entry into the Market; the Cyprus issue, and the situation in the Balkan p officials said.

The two leaders also discussed closer industrial and trade coo Britain is seeking to win large state contracts for power station the electrification of Greek railways, as well as the manuf Greece of tanks and the sale of missiles to the Greek Air Forc wants North Sea oil and coal from Britain.

West Bank Mayor Arrested Over Pamph

Reuters

TEL AVIV — Israeli security forces have arrested the Arab Kalkilya, on the occupied West Bank, for publishing a pamphle ly containing inflammatory material, military sources said.

Mayor Amin el Nasser was detained Monday for interro orders of the West Bank commander, Maj.-Gen. Binyamin Ba and could face a military tribunal if formal charges are mad him, the sources said.

Hussein Is Said to Seek Iraqi Dominance of Gu

(Continued from Page 1)

erning has left bitter hatred among Iraqis. Hundreds of real or suspected political opponents disappear each year, and Mr. Hussein personally attended the execution last year of several close aides accused of conspiracy, diplomats said in Baghdad. Although Mr. Hussein's methods have silenced dissent, the harshness of the political climate means that a military defeat would revive opposition to Mr. Hussein within the ruling Ba'ath Party and among ethnic groups such as Iraq's Kurds and Shiite Moslems.

Mr. Hussein blames Iran for his worst political humiliation, which nearly cost him power in the 1970s. Insurgent Kurds, supported by the shah of Iran, took a heavy toll against the Iraqi Army, and Mr. Hussein, as the price for ending Iranian support for the rebellion, had to sign away Iraqi border rights in the Shatt-al-Arab waterway in 1975.

Mr. Hussein also sees a new threat from Iran, according to Iraqi officials. "Khomeini is a new champion of Persian nationalism, and he is trying to use the Shiites just like the shah used the Kurds," Tariq Aziz, an Iraqi vice premier, said last week. Mr. Aziz was the target of a recent assassination attempt by an Iraqi Shiite, and Iraqi officials accused Iran of giving military support to Shiite groups that infiltrate Arab countries.

Arab Resentment

Other Arab governments in the Gulf also resent Iran for exporting a volatile political mixture of Moslem fundamentalism, Shiite dissent against the Arab world's Sunni Moslem establishment and radical politics including an extreme stand against Israel. Conservative Arab states in the Gulf — anxious to protect their wealth and embarrassed by their inability to dent Israeli intransigence — support Iraq's bid to clip Ayatollah Khomeini's wings.

Iraq, hobbled by oil nationalization problems, was slow to harvest the benefits of the 1973 oil-price increase, but it has recently emerged as OPEC's secon producer. Alongside Sau Iraq has resisted Iran's h policies and supported long-term strategy. It posed to be adopted next a summit in Baghdad, w threatened to play a spoil

Politically, Iraq starte ating with the conserva states in the Gulf after t David accords and the Ir olution. Iraq deserted radicals when Egypt ma with Israel, a move that o way for Mr. Hussein to as authority. Victory agai would demonstrate Iraq's power in a region wit other effective armies.

All this success in trai Iraq's image as an Arab and anchoring Mr. Huss ularity now rides on his gamble, diplomats said.

Libyan Accu Of Bonn Mu

The Associated Pres

BONN — West Ger charged a Libyan who c acted on orders from hi ment with the murder of diplomat who refused to Libya.

A spokesman for the tor's office said Tues Ehmida Bashir Ehmida, 2 ted under questioning to h and killed Mohamad el M 42, on May 10 on orders Ei's Revolutionary Council.

Mr. Bashir allegedly tol gators that the Libyan lea Moamer Qadhafi, had the sentence to death and ex Libyans living abroad wh to return.

French Fighters Co

United Press Internation

MARSEILLES — Two Mirage F-1 jet fighters and crashed in the sea Mediterranean port of Se day night, a spokesman s of the pilots was recovered and a search was on for the

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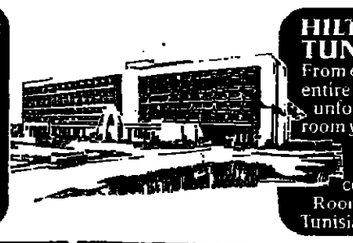

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هكذا من الأصل

Early A-Test Anticipated

kistan Said to Build ecret Nuclear Plant

Milton R. Benjamin
Washington Post Service

HINGTON — Pakistani ans are assembling a clan- plutonium reprocessing fa- ar Rawalpindi that U.S. in- e experts say may enable ntry to test its first atomic wo years earlier than previ- pected.

xistence of this small plant eady been reported but the of its functions have now sclosed in detail. It could kistan enough fissionable for an initial atomic test ll of next year, intelligence said.

y enable Pakistan to stage olically important initial explosion without waiting pletion of the large urani- ichment plant under con- n at Kahuta, about 24 uth of the capital, Islama- S. intelligence experts be- enrichment plant will not ncing bomb-grade uranium least 1983, and more likely 1985.

rn experts had thought n the small reprocessing as abandoned years ago, akistan bought a commer- processing plant from

when the French deal was last year, work on the plant apparently was re- clandestinely. Sources said the time the United States of the resumption and European governments to elopment, Pakistan had al- btained the items it needed it.

Small Building

truction of the clandestine ssing facility, in a small just outside the fence of istan Institute of Science chnology near Rawalpindi, p the determination of the ment of President med Zia ul-Haq to join the nuclear armed states as as possible.

Carter administration, in a effort to curb prolifera- nuclear weapons, has at- to dissuade Western s with nuclear capability porting their technology. It suspended nuclear coop- with Switzerland, accusing ernment of failing to block rms from selling Pakistan gy that can be used to de- clear weapons.

small reprocessing plant, ntelligence experts said ap- signed to provide 10 to 20 s of plutonium a year, will istan only enough fission- terial for "one or two — at three" nuclear bombs an- there on a tunnel for which there appears no other explanation, and analysts note that the site is surrounded by watchtowers.

"Work at the site seems to have stopped again for the moment," a government source said. "But if they do plan to stage a test there, it would not take them long to get it ready."

The clandestine reprocessing plant that experts said is in the final stages of construction is not much more than one-tenth the size of the commercial reprocessing plant that France agreed to sell Pakistan in the mid-1970s. While France, under American pressure, suspended this deal before any sensitive equipment had been shipped to Pakistan, U.S. sources said French firms sold Pakistan key items for use in the clandestine plant before the new project was uncovered.

The discovery that a clandestine plutonium reprocessing facility — and not the highly publicized uranium enrichment plant — will give Pakistan a nuclear weapons capability much earlier than had been feared has also focused new attention on that country's only atomic power plant, a Canadian-built heavy water reactor located near Karachi.

Enough for 15 Bombs

In almost eight years of not very successful operation, the Kanupp power station has turned out spent fuel containing an estimated 220 pounds of plutonium — enough to produce about 15 bombs.

A possibility worrying Western intelligence experts is that some of the spent fuel from the Kanupp plant, which is stored in a pool near the reactor, has already been diverted for use in the clandestine reprocessing plant.

The storage pool is nominally monitored under the "safeguards" procedures of the International Atomic Energy Agency — even though Pakistan is not a signatory of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty — as part of the deal under which Canada provided the Karachi reactor.

Even more worrisome, however, was Pakistan's announcement three weeks ago that it is now fabricating its own fuel for the Karachi reactor using natural uranium it is obtaining from Niger.

U.S. experts said that if Pakistan is now manufacturing its own fuel elements, it could fairly easily insert these into the Karachi reactor, leave them for the short period needed to produce phrtonium for a weapons program, and then ship them to the clandestine plant for reprocessing.

United Press International

President Carter's former rivals for the Democratic nomination, Gov. Edmund Brown, left, and Sen. Edward Kennedy, right, joining him at a party fund-raising dinner in Los Angeles.

2 Ex-Rivals Join Carter in California

Democrats Give Show of Party Unity

By Terence Smith
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — President Carter, accompanied by the two former rivals he defeated in the Democratic primaries, has staged a show of party unity in Ronald Reagan's backyard.

Arriving here Monday on his first West Coast swing of the general election campaign, the president was met by Gov. Edmund Brown Jr., his opponent in the early primaries, and was joined by Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts, who carried his battle to the Democratic convention in New York.

Gov. Brown, who was scathing in his attacks on Mr. Carter in the primaries and has been cool to his candidacy ever since, introduced the president at a town meeting in suburban Torrance by praising him as "a man who embodies the spirit of our country and the Democratic Party."

The president ducked several questions about his reaction to Sunday night's debate between Mr. Reagan, the former governor of California, and Rep. John Anderson, the independent presidential candidate.

"How do you know I didn't watch 'Midnight Express'?" Mr. Carter parried jokingly with a questioner at the town meeting. His reference was to a movie that was shown on ABC, which did not broadcast the Baltimore debate.

Not Appropriate

Contending that it would not be appropriate for him to judge which man had won the debate, Mr. Carter repeated his willingness to debate Mr. Reagan one-on-one and, after that, Rep. Anderson and any other candidate with a "theoretical" chance of election.

"The first debate I want to hold is the one-to-one, man-on-man debate with Governor Reagan," he delcared. "That's what I want and that's what I'm determined to get."

The president's refusal to participate in the Baltimore debate produced a flock of critical placards at the airport at Springfield, Ill., on an earlier stop Monday in Rep. Anderson's home state.

Mr. Carter arrived in Los Angeles on the second leg of a 43-hour campaign tour that includes stops in Illinois, California, Washington and Oregon. He lost all four states in the 1976 election, but his advisers feel that they represent his best chances this November to pick up votes west of the Mississippi.

In the two-hour stop at Springfield, Mr. Carter toured a gasohol plant and spoke to students at Lincoln Land Community College. He described his own energy plan as "the most exciting single undertaking in the last part of the 20th century." The goal, the president said, "is nothing less than changing the way America produces, uses and even thinks about energy."

The Republican alternative, he continued, is "turning the oil companies loose." And he contended that "for the Republicans, the environment seems to be no priority at all."

Noting that the Republican platform calls for abolishment of the federally imposed 55-mph speed limit, Mr. Carter said: "Nothing could contrast more with my vision of the future."

After spending the night in Los Angeles, Mr. Carter was scheduled to campaign up the West Coast Tuesday, stopping at San Jose, Portland, Ore., and Tacoma, Wash., before returning to Washington late Tuesday night.

It was announced here Monday that the president will make several one-day campaign trips in the next two weeks in the Northeast and the South, two regions critical to his re-election.

Lance Replies to Senate In Probe of Billy Carter

By David E. Rosenbaum
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Bert Lance has responded in writing to more than 300 questions from Senate investigators, but the answers do not appear to have advanced the Senate's inquiry into Billy Carter's dealings with Libya.

Mr. Lance, the former director of the Office of Management and Budget, agreed to the written question and answer format as a compromise between his position that his interrogation should be public and the investigators' position that they needed to take a private sworn deposition.

The session was conducted in a law office here Monday, with Mr. Lance in one room and the Senate staff members in another, passing their written statements back and forth to one another. The questions and answers were made public afterward by Mr. Lance.

The gist of Mr. Lance's statement was that he was asked by President Carter early last year to visit Billy Carter in an Americus, Ga., hospital to check on his health and financial condition and suggest that he steer clear of the Libyans.

Mr. Lance said that he did so and later wrote to the president. "As best I can recall," Mr. Lance told the investigators, "I wrote that the state of his finances were poor, that his health was poor and that he was having some other personal problems."

The former White House aide also said that he advised Henry Randolph Coleman, Billy Carter's associate, that he could obtain information about international trade and finance from the Bank of Credit and Commerce in London.

That information, except for the name of the bank, was known from previous testimony.

Cubans Disillusioned; Some Ready to Go Home

Hopes Turn Sour at U.S. Refugee Camp

By Marlise Simons
Washington Post Service

MIAMI — To some of the hundreds of Cuban refugees camped here, the three vast concrete stretches of freeway that run above them are fitting symbols of the brave new world they have entered.

The roar of traffic overhead echoes almost nonstop against the asphalt below, mixing with blaring radios, low-flying planes and near tangible heat.

"Life in an acoustic torture chamber," an economist camp-dweller calls it. "I'm not ungrateful, but only in America, the inventor of the highway, would the homeless live under an expressway overpass."

More than 120,000 Cuban refugees have arrived in the United States this year, and every day more run a Coast Guard blockade to enter. Most have found sponsors and are beginning to rebuild their lives. Miami's tent city, however, shows the underside of the refugee flotilla: misery and disillusionment deep enough to make some of them wish they had stayed in Cuba.

Beneath Interstate 95 in central Miami, this became the federal residence of about 750 Cuban refugees six weeks ago. It is only their latest stop on an odyssey to a new life that has seemed to go nowhere and has been far from free.

Homeless, Penniless

They started out surrounded by dogs as they left Cuba in April and May. They were locked behind American military fences in June and enclosed by the bleachers of the Orange Bowl stadium in July. They were moved to the tents under the highway because the football season began.

More than 3,000 people so far have moved in and out of this tent city. Most of them, at one time, had been accepted in the home of sponsors, family or friends, but could not get along or were seen as a burden and shipped out again.

Greater Miami, which by some accounts has absorbed as many as 70,000 of the Cubans, is saturated. Dade County officials and refugees alike — for quite different reasons — talk about being driven to the crisis point. Police talk about crime rates going up.

Some of the men in the camp say they have tried everything to find a job. They walked Miami; took buses as far as New Jersey, Chicago and Los Angeles; they offered to scrub floors, collect garbage, or work at any price. They came away with the same message: No English, no work.

Now their camp, under the highway will be phased out. Squabbles between federal and city officials over poor conditions led to the closure.

Hazards Questioned

Recently, a group of residents sat around scoffing at the "serious hazards" cited by health inspectors — lack of drainage, open electrical wiring, showers cold, not hot. To them it seemed American busywork, fussing over issues that bore no relation to either the cause or the depth of their despair.

"Some of us here are so depressed we'd rather be dead," said a young man who said he used to work as a diver at the Havana docks. "In the meantime the Americans worry about the bacteria."

A printer's apprentice from Holguin said that, for the last four months, "I've been making a disgrace of myself. Most of us are used to hard work. That's what you do in Cuba. I expected to send money to my wife and two babies. Now I'm living on charity."

To these penniless men, the irony is that other people have made money, if not small fortunes, off the Cuban refugees. The printer's apprentice recalled how he paid $250 to a policeman in Holguin in exchange for two documents stating falsely that he was a derelict and had served time in Holguin jail. Other people he said, "also paid off authorities for the same thing because if you were a criminal you had a better chance to get out" of Cuba.

Owners of American boats picked them up in Cuba; the men recalled, had charged them up to $2,000 per person, and the Cuban government had turned handsome profits selling overpriced fuel, rum, and food to the boat captains while in Mariel port.

Three of the men in tent city claimed that friends had paid bribes to American officials as well. The Havana diver said that after 52 days in Fort Indiantown Gap military reservation, "someone on the outside paid $500 for the exit paper for me to leave the camp." So far there has been little trouble in the tent city compared to conditions at the four large U.S. Army camps where close to 13,000 Cuban refugees are still held. Unlike them, these people are free to come and go. The former prisoners stay in a section by themselves.

Although many refugees say they will never go back to Cuba, there is still a lot of talking and scheming by others who say they would return to whatever awaited them.

Rely Tampons Recalled in U.S.

The Associated Press

CINCINNATI — Procter & Gamble Co. says it is recalling its Rely tampon, which has been cited by the federal government as linked to toxic shock syndrome.

The company on Monday asked retailers to remove Rely from store shelves and offered refunds to users who have the unused product on hand. The company said said Rely sales amount to less than 1 percent of its total revenue.

Toxic shock syndrome is a recently discovered bacterial infection related to tampon use. The national Center for Disease Control in Atlanta has received reports of 299 cases since January. The illness has caused 25 deaths since 1975. The CDC reported last week that women who use the Rely brand of tampon run greater risk of the disease than women who use other brands.

Unesco Meeting Opens; M'Bow Calls for Unity

The Associated Press

BELGRADE — Unesco Director-General Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow opened the UN agency's 21st general conference Tuesday with an appeal to about 4,000 delegates to put aside divisive rhetoric and move to concrete programs in the politically charged area of global communications and international news.

Calling Unesco the "moral conscience of the world," Mr. M'Bow carefully avoided making any direct statements on information or any of the other controversial issues facing the conference, which will not get down to hard specifics until after Mr. M'Bow's unopposed reelection scheduled for Saturday.

At a press conference Sunday night, Mr. M'Bow was also restrained, emphasizing that "international organizations must not be battlefields but places of international cooperation and mutual confidence."

Despite assurances from Mr. M'Bow and his aides, Western governments and many developing nations see no way to avoid another bitter clash over Unesco's campaign for "a new world information order." Western news organizations have charged that the "new order" is a direct assault on Western concepts of press freedom.

The five-week conference will also consider at least two resolutions condemning Israeli policies in occupied Arab territories and in Jerusalem.

Swiss Plan Inquiry Into Firms' Sales

New York Times Service

GENEVA — The Swiss Foreign Ministry announced Tuesday that it was investigating the sale of sophisticated industrial items to Pakistan by Swiss firms because of U.S. concerns that the equipment could be used by Pakistan to develop a nuclear weapons capability.

Raymond Probst, secretary of state at the Foreign Ministry, said at a press conference that the inquiry had been launched despite assurances by the Swiss government that no products sold to Pakistan were among items whose export are banned under international treaties or agreements for halting the spread of nuclear weapons.

Mr. Probst said that U.S. officials gave him a secret report this summer — just before he left his post of Swiss ambassador to Washington to take up his present assignment — alleging that Swiss exports to Pakistan could help that country produce nuclear arms. He said that this incident has led to the initiation of the inquiry.

Mr. Probst confirmed that Washington was holding up the authorization that the Swiss must obtain to be able to have uranium, originally obtained from the United States for its own nuclear power plants, reprocessed abroad.

However, he indicated that the delay was not due to U.S. concern over the Swiss sales to Pakistan but rather to the fear that the plutonium obtained from the reprocessing would be used to fuel breeder reactors.

Washington is opposed to the development of such reactors because they are seen as augmenting the possibility of nuclear weapons proliferation. They produce more plutonium, which can be used for nuclear bombs, than they consume.

Exclusion of Nazi In ROTC Upheld

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — A U.S. court has upheld an Army decision to exclude a student holding Nazi views from the Reserve Officer Training Corps.

The 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled Monday that William Blameuser's right to free speech was not violated when he was denied admission to the advanced ROTC curriculum at St. Norbert College at De Pere, Wis., in 1978.

The court said that while citizens are entitled to espouse any beliefs they wish, Mr. Blameuser's sentiments were "incompatible" with "an important public office."

U.K. Gasoline Pumps To Convert to Liters

The Associated Press

LONDON — Pumps at British gasoline stations will switch to liters from gallons starting next fall.

Agreement for the change was reached voluntarily by service station owners and the Department of Trade, it was announced Tuesday.

5 Scots Nationalists Tried in Bomb Plot

The Associated Press

GLASGOW — Five men charged with planning to bomb the building of the defunct Scottish Assembly in Edinburgh on the first anniversary of the repeal of a Scottish home rule bill have gone on trial here.

The five, who also are charged with bombing Glasgow's Stock Exchange, all belong to an extremist nationalist organization called the Scottish Republican Socialist League. They also face 21 other counts, including a £100,000 ($238,000) post office holdup and other armed robberies to get money for explosives. All five pleaded not guilty as the trial opened Monday.

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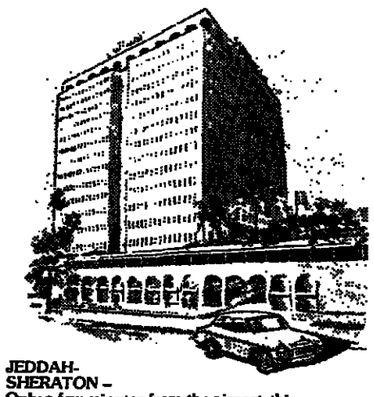

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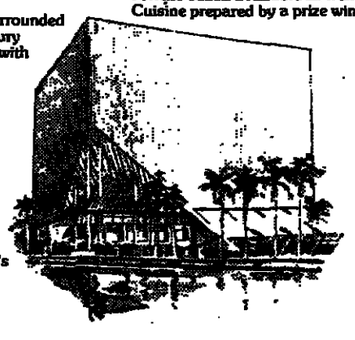

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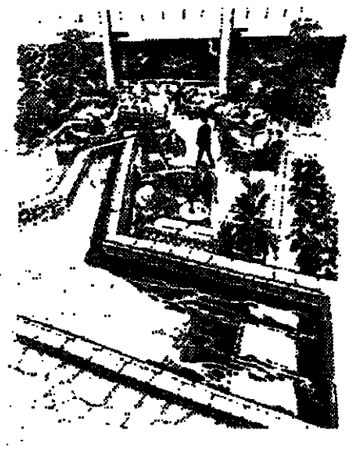

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Air Forces Readiness Said to Improve

U.S. Confidence in NATO Forces Grows

By Drew Middleton
New York Times Service

RAMSTEIN AIR FORCE BASE, West Germany — At 3 a.m. each day, the teleprinter from Supreme Allied Headquarters in Belgium addresses a crucial question to the fighter wing at this base: What percentage of planes are combat ready?

The wing has never failed to meet the required percentage, and over the last few months, the index line for operating capability has slowly risen here and at other bases of the U.S. Tactical Air Force in Central Europe.

Although the required percentage for readiness is classified, senior officers said that during normal operations at least two-thirds of the command's aircraft are ready to perform their missions.

The question of operational readiness is critical because the allied air forces, outnumbered by 3 to 2, must count on putting as many of their qualitatively superior aircraft into action as possible to meet any threat by the Soviet Union.

Spare Parts Drought

Generals, colonels and, perhaps most important, the men who fly and maintain the planes believe that a long drought in the supply of spare parts is ending and that readiness will continue to rise.

Airman 1st Class Kirby Gaal, who does maintenance, reported that 80 to 90 percent of the aircraft in his Phantom fighter squadron were ready operationally each day during exercises. Sgt. William Monroney reckoned that the readiness in his squadron was 80 to 85 percent.

Lt. Col. Jim Johnson of 334 Squadron of the 4th Tactical Fighter Wing said that his squadron was about 95 percent operational during exercises.

This is encouraging to those involved. For the U.S. Air Force in Europe, and the wings like the 4th that would reinforce it in an emergency, readiness is all.

The Phantom fighters based in Ramstein and those of the 4th Tactical Wing that are flown in from Seymour Johnson Air Force Base in North Carolina will contribute to the 3,500 sorties that U.S. pilots will fly in the last two weeks of September.

Autumn Forge

The air operations are in support of four different exercises by ground forces that are part of Autumn Forge, the annual major exercise of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. This year it involves 250,000 to 300,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen in operations extending from Norway to Turkey.

As they are taught to do, commanders and airmen look beyond the mock battles to the "worst case," which is a Soviet invasion of Western Europe. Among the Americans, there has been a rise in confidence over the last four years.

In spite of the 3-to-2 odds against NATO, they feel their present fighter inventory is superior in quality to that of the Warsaw Pact. They contend that the quality of the NATO fighter forces will rise in the next two years with the introduction of the American F-16 to the U.S., Dutch, Danish, Belgian and Norwegian air forces.

Trails in the Sky

The skies over this part of West Germany have been thatched with white condensation trails and the air over a hundred sleepy hamlets has shaken with the roar of jet engines.

The U.S. and allied air forces put on a brave front for these annual exercises. In private, officers and men concede that only a start has been made in improving readiness, although, as they report, the initial operational capability, the number of aircraft a squadron can put in the air, has improved steadily.

Three years ago, commanders found approximately 400 areas in which there were readiness deficiencies, ranging from aging aircraft to the vulnerability of the radar installations that dot the West German countryside within 50 miles of the frontier with East Germany.

Progress is reported in many areas. F-15s and, eventually, F-16s will modernize the fighter force. More F-4G Wild Weasels to suppress hostile radar are coming into operation. And EF-111s are being introduced to jam enemy electronics. Reinforcement of the tanker fleet based in Britain will help keep the fighters flying in combat.

Training Extended

The survivability of air bases has improved with more than 500 aircraft shelters completed and 300 more funded. Training has been extended with the opening of a new range in Sardinia for U.S., British, West German and Italian fighters and an electronic-warfare training center in Britain.

Increasingly, planes are able to land at an allied base, draw fuel and ammunition and return to operations without regard to nationality. Fuel and ammunition have been stored in forward areas and in aircraft shelters fitted with quarters for ground crews.

Although the command has now taken more than 240 initiatives to improve readiness, it still must deal with the severe problem of retaining trained personnel.

"The 11.7-percent pay rise in the budget may help," a general said. "But we are still losing quality people at the 10-year service point."

A maintenance sergeant said that the percentage of retention of veteran maintenance personnel, though higher than in the United States, continued to create problems. One result is that those who remain in the service here must do their jobs and at the same time train newcomers. Effectiveness thus decreases until the new unit is working as a team.

Associated Press

HELP COMING — Flood survivors on a strip of dry land in India's Orissa state rush to pick up food and medicine tossed to them by an Indian Air Force plane from which this photo was taken. At least 300 persons were killed in a week in the floods of monsoon-swollen rivers.

India Opposition Aroused

Gandhi's Regime Assum
New Powers of Detentio

New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — A national security ordinance has come into effect arming Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government with new powers to detain people without assigning any reason.

The ordinance, which was proclaimed as an executive fiat Monday by President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy was officially described as necessary to contain the spreading violence and effectively deal with persons considered as "acting in any manner prejudicial to the defense of India or the security of India."

Opposition parties condemned the move as a revival of the dread Maintenance of Internal Security Act that was widely used by Mrs. Gandhi's government during her emergency rule preceding her election defeat in 1977. The law was revoked by the Janata Party government that succeeded Mrs. Gandhi. She returned to power in January this year after winning the parliamentary elections.

Madhu Limaye, the leader of the largest opposition party, Lok Dal, said that the ordinance would be used against opposition as during the emergency when more than 150,000 opposition leaders and political workers were imprisoned without assigning reason or giving recourse to appeal to the courts.

However, today's ordinance stipulates that the state or federal authority ordering the detention should communicate to the detainee the reasons for his arrest within five days. The maximum term of imprisonment, according to the ordinance will be 12 months, and a board of judges will review each case.

Officials explained that various state governments had enacted laws for preventive detention to deal with specific situations and that the federal government "thought that it would be better to have a central legislation for the whole country in the interest of uniformity and wider coverage."

They also pointed out the sition party governmen Morarji Dessi and Charan that succeeded Mrs. Gandh ing the three years she was power also favored prevent tention measures but were to carry, their own legisla Parliament.

The ordinance will be ized as a new law in the session of Parliament in ber, an official said.

"The need for the ordina arisen," said an official "looking to the prevailing of communal disharmony conflicts, social tensions, ists' activities, atrocities on ties and other weaker sec society, and increasing tend interested parties to engine tion of different issues."

"Secessionist activities reared their ugly head i parts of the country," it "These are the elements wi a grave challenge to the law thority and sometimes ev the society to ransom."

'Strongly Resented'

"It is, therefore, felt n that the government ar with sufficient preventive to deal effectively and ster these anti-national and an elements," the statement sa

The arrested person can to courts "for the protectio fundamental rights," the st added.

The opposition leaders s impressed by the explanati Tarakeshwari Sinha, th tary of the rival Congres said her party "strongly re the ordinance. "We will res all our strength such a dr law," she said.

Subramania Swamy, a l the Janata Party that suc fought Mrs. Gandhi's em rule, said his party would countrywide agitation for moval of the "obnoxiou nance.

White House Said to Weigh Response

U.S. Concerned by Soviet Nuclear Test

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — An apparent Soviet violation this month of an agreement to limit the size of underground nuclear tests may lead the White House to demand that U.S. electronic monitoring equipment be placed at the major Soviet test site, informed sources said.

The Carter administration has been looking for an effective response to the Soviet explosion of a test device that one source said had a force of about 500 kilotons. One kiloton has the explosive force of 1,000 tons of TNT.

Since 1976, both the United States and the Soviet Union have said they would abide by the 150-kiloton limits of the still-unratified Threshold Test-Ban Treaty. The treaty was signed in Moscow in the summer of 1974.

Establishment of a U.S.-unmanned seismic station at the test site near Semipalatinsk in the south-central Soviet Union is one of several proposals that will go before a White House committee this week. Another plan — considered unlikely to get White House backing — calls for the United States to explode a 500-kiloton device.

Formal Complaint

The Carter administration, sources said, appears determined to do something beyond the formal complaint that was lodged with Anatoli Dobrynin, the Soviet ambassador.

The monitoring plan would permit the Soviet Union to set up one of its own devices at the U.S. nuclear testing site in Nevada and another at the site used by the British.

U.S., British and Soviet delegations have studied the use of the unmanned seismic stations as part of the negotiation for a comprehensive test-ban treaty.

The U.S. device would be able to measure seismic signals from any Soviet underground explosions at the Semipalatinsk site, then transmit its findings via satellite to a U.S.-based receiving station.

Verification

This past summer in Geneva, the three negotiating countries agreed in principle on verification measures for a comprehensive test-ban treaty that included use of several such unmanned stations in each country.

Sources said that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain has approved the idea of installing the monitoring stations.

U.S. analysts have been studying recent Soviet defense moves in an attempt to determine why the decision was made to conduct the largest nuclear device test since 1976.

One group of analysts believes the explosion is part of a pattern showing a hardening of Soviet defense policies. But other administration specialists see the high-yield Soviet test as an intentional signal that Soviet patience is wearing thin with U.S. failure to ratify the Threshold Test-Ban Treaty in Congress six years after it was signed in Moscow by the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, and then-President Nixon.

The Ford administration delayed sending the treaty to the Senate in 1975 and 1976 in the belief approval could not be obtained.

Conservative senators were against it because the 150-kiloton limit was far below the size of the warheads they wanted built. Liberals opposed it on the ground it permitted some testing and would delay consideration of a comprehensive test ban.

While both sides have abided by the threshold levels — with the possible exception of some earlier Soviet tests — both sides and the British have pushed ahead with talks on the comprehensive test-ban agreement.

Soviet officials have backed off somewhat from their initial position against all monitoring and on-site inspection on their soil.

There is, however, strong opposition to the treaty within the United States among the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the government's nuclear weapons laboratories if the Carter administration presses its plan to ban all nuclear tests.

Brezhnev Issues Warning

MOSCOW (AP) — Mr. Brezhnev warned Tuesday that the world faces a growing danger of "sliding toward a thermonuclear catastrophe."

"Mankind has found itself faced with this choice: Either peoples and states activate all forces to preserve peace, or they will be thrown into an abyss of a destructive nuclear war," he said in a message to a world peace group meeting in Sofia, Bulgaria.

The message, distributed in Moscow by Tass, aLso contained a veiled criticism of the new U.S. nuclear policy, designed to limit a nuclear war through atomic strikes at Soviet targets other than population centers.

"The policies of some major states are based on the concept of the possibility of a 'limited nuclear war,' " Mr. Brezhnev said. "Undisguised threats to various countries are heard."

Frenchman Kidnapped

The Associated Press

LYONS — Kidnappers seized Bernard Galle, the son-in-law of a prominent Lyons notary Monday and reportedly demanded a ransom of $1.25 million.

Botha's Reformist Orato
Leaves Gulf of Disconter

(Continued from Page 1)

doubled, but per-capita outlays for white children are still nearly 10 times those for blacks.

Even on peripheral issues that cause little passion among whites, the government has avoided action. At the party congress Mr. Botha again criticized laws forbidding sexual contact and marriage between whites and other races, saying he did not believe white survival depended upon such matters. But a year after he undertook to review the laws, mixed couples continue to face humiliation from white policemen who burst into their bedrooms in pre-dawn raids and summon them to court.

Death Among Detainees

After black leader Stephen Biko died in 1977 from head injuries suffered while he was in detention, the government tightened control over the widely feared security police. The string of deaths among black detainees — there had been more than 40 at the time of Mr. Biko's death — has ceased. On the other hand, Mr. Botha has refused to allow court review of police actions under the detention laws, and blacks appearing in court after detention continue to charge that they have been beaten.

Newspaper coverage of such charges is one of the factors that have moved the prime minister to tighten press controls even further, causing some editors to predict that their freedom to investigate sensitive subjects will eventually be suppressed altogether.

Many of Mr. Botha's critics see his policies as proof that he never intended to do more than take some of the steam out of pressures at the United Nations and elsewhere for action against the South African economy. Others, more sympathetic, say that the prime minister faces major political obstacles at home that are not widely understood.

Ready for Change

Although polls suggest Afrikaners as a whole are ready for far-reaching changes, provided that they stop short of ceding political control, Mr. Botha faces a party bureaucracy and a parliamentary caucus that lags far behind public opinion. More than once he has faced murmurings of revolt by the powerful right-wing faction led by Andries Treurnicht, the party leader in the Transvaal.

It is still relatively easy for a conservative politician to play on the fears of white voters and whip up what Afrikaners call the black danger. It is much more difficult to lead them away from the past, and Mr. Botha has chosen less direct ways of prevailing.

In contrast to Mr. Vorster, who ran the government loosely, Mr. Botha has concentrated power in his own office and in a handful of trusted Cabinet members.

While Mr. Vorster became increasingly alienated from the Afrikaner intellectual and business leaders who have led the movement for change within the party, Mr. Botha has made them his allies, appointing dozens to study groups and enlisting some for senior positions in the government.

And more than any of his predecessors, the prime minister has reached out to the English-speaking minority in the white community.

Mr. Botha has also moved to influence the composition of government benches in Parliament through a law that will add 12 appointive seats to the 165 elective ones, most of them to be the prime minister's discre has further bypassed party right-wingers by appo range of commissions tha directly to the Cabinet o sensitive issues.

Illusory Insistence

From all of this it has b to fix Mr. Botha's lo goals. While moving forwa ly on matters affecting th day lives of blacks, he has plain that much of the do down by the architect of a the late Prime Minister Verwoerd, is to be cast asi

Outside the Treurnicl most Nationalists have that Mr. Verwoerd's insis retaining power exclus white hands is illusory, but Mr. Botha is prepared sharing authority with groups remains obscure.

As the government has on major issues, the te black discontent has cont mount. Apart from the in guerrilla activities, recent have seen a return to th that traumatized the co 1976 — youths gathering crowds on the streets townships, boycotting and, when challenged by lice, turning to arson and

Ominous Unrest

Particularly ominous government, the worst un been in Cape Town, amon of mixed race regarded Botha and his associates whites' natural allies. In on day period in June, at least ple died from police gu Cape Town's mixed-rac ships.

Although Mr. Botha ha ally held the police on a rein than Mr. Vorster, shown in times of stres Cape Town, that he is pre use force to quell racial regardless of the damage t Africa's standing abroad.

Young blacks now say too costly to confront po on the streets and that futu lenges to authority will take that costs whites at least a as blacks.

Another weapon, more for whites, is guerrilla Encouraged by developm Zimbabwe, youths from and other ghettos are leavi for neighboring black te where they are swiftly i into the ranks of the Afri tional Congress and a riva the Pan-Africanist Congres

The government has sp effort to warn whites of t gers ahead. But even Mr. the exiled leader of the National Congress, has a edged that a full-blown wa take years to organize an years before it could pose t challenge to white author insurgents mounted in bique and Zimbabwe.

In the meantime, the b prices of gold and minera the economy riding high, p ing many whites that South has less need of the world's standing than the world South Africa's resources. I be a dangerous delusion, bu who would punish whites posing economic sanctions ignore the possibility th move could stiffen the atti whites who might otherw commodate themselves to s step change.

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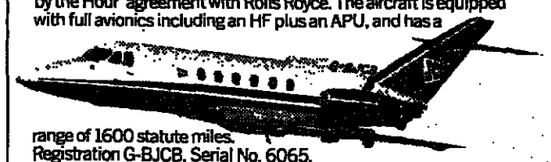
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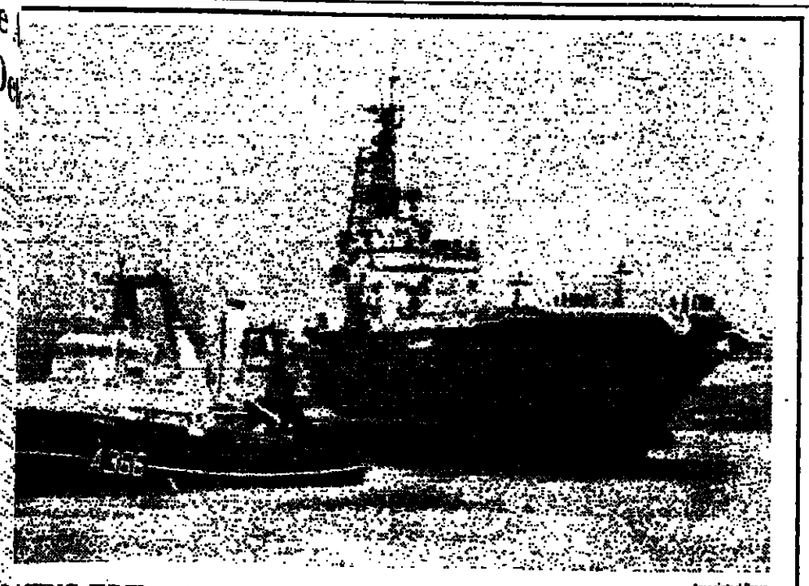

ATING JUNK — A tug tows the rusting Ark Royal, once the Royal Navy's proudest ip, out of its home port of Plymouth en route to a scrapyard on Scotland's west coast.

Associated Press

Treasury Ministers Meet in Brussels

EC Weighs Budget of $30.42 Billion

Reuters

ELS — Treasury minis- the European Economic ity are meeting here to a draft budget of $30.42 n increase of 25 percent year.

am diplomatic sources France and West Germa- ny will probably press for cuts in social and regional spending by the Common Market.

This reflects their concern that not enough money may be left to finance surplus agricultural harvests and price rises for farmers in the coming farm year.

Money for the budget comes from up to 1 percent of the income from value added taxes, customs revenue and agricultural levies.

Ranged against France and West Germany are Italy and Ireland, who benefit from the social and regional policies.

British Stance

Britain is adopting a more neutral stance, the sources said, because it is anxious to ensure swift passage of the budget in order that promised refunds on its budget contributions be paid.

Even this year, a promised refund of $1.67 billion has not yet been made. The European Parliament only recently approved, after a seven-month delay, the budget of $23 billion for 1980.

The sources said that the Parliament, whose representatives are meeting with the ministers, will want regional and social spending raised and will firmly object to the continued emphasis on farm expenditure.

Soaking up three-quarters of the budget, farm spending has been an object for attack by the Parliament. Several recent ministerial councils have recognized the need to reform the budget and the common agricultural policy.

Farm spending is budgeted to go up by 12 percent next year, but no room is left for increases in farm prices.

Greece, which joins the community next year, is for the first time attending an EEC meeting as an observer.

sident and Religious Activist e Slander Charges in Moscow

The Associated Press

OW — A Soviet religious as admitted to anti-Soviet and another dissident ilar charges, Tass said in n two new trials.

fendants in the latest of a of dissident trials were Orthodox religious activ- Regelson, 41, and av Bakhmin, 33, a critic of alleged official abuses of psychiatry in the Soviet Union.

Tass said a number of witnesses testified to Mr. Bakhmin's "slander" against the Soviet Union, and Mr. Bakhmin presented a statement Monday to the court that "does not deny the offenses."

Dissident sources reported from the trial, however, that Mr. Bakhmin was taking little part in the proceedings and refused to answer most questions. They said the witnesses against him included psychiatrists who said they had never heard of psychiatric abuses in the country.

Tass said Mr. Regelson pleaded guilty, "declared his sincere repentance" and renounced his "criminal activity." It said that according to the prosecution, he "produced, had custody of, multiplied and distributed slanderous materials calumniating the Soviet state and public system," and "maintained criminal relations" with foreign correspondents in Moscow.

Berlin to Halt of Soviet Jews

Reuters

N — West Berlin has or- top to virtually all Jewish s from the Soviet Union the city.

1974 about 2,500 Soviet e settled in West Berlin, hem with illegal entry pa- rior Minister Peter Ulrich t in the future the city ly accept Soviet Jews who ives here.

Benefits of Partial Mastectomies Disputed

Breast Surgery Urged in Some Cases to Prevent Cancer

By Lois Sauer
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Some doctors in the United States are recommending that those women who are considered to run a high risk of developing breast cancer have partial mastectomies before cancer is actually found.

The trend, while considered a milestone in cancer prevention by some, is alarming to others who question the precision of the criteria used to determine which women are likely to develop cancer, and who oppose removing a breast before there is microscopic evidence of cancer.

The surgery done on these women is called a prophylactic subcutaneous mastectomy, in which the tissue below the skin is removed, and it is followed by reconstruction with breast implants. It is intended not only to diminish the possibility of cancer but to avert the more extensive and disfiguring total mastectomy that might be called for if cancer developed.

"Prophylactic surgery is our only hope for breast cancer," said Dr. Vincent Pennisi, a San Francisco plastic surgeon who has collected data on 1,200 subcutaneous mastectomies performed in the past five years. "The statistics on breast cancer are extremely poor, and they've gotten worse over the past 50 years. We can't afford to wait for cancers to be detected, because by that time they're likely to have already spread."

But Dr. Jerome Urban, a breast cancer surgeon at Memorial Sloan-Kettering Hospital in New York, said, "It's hard to pinpoint individuals at risk. We know of several factors that increase the risk of cancer, but some of the criteria are still tenuous. I wouldn't recommend a mastectomy unless there is a biopsy of cancer."

High Risk Women

"The real place for prophylactic mastectomies is in women who have already had a breast removed because of cancer, since they have a significant risk of developing cancer in the other breast," Dr. Urban said.

The breast remains the leading site of cancer in American women. The American Cancer Society estimates that one out of 11 women in the United States will develop breast cancer during her lifetime, and the risk is higher in women whose close female relatives have had breast cancer.

Wide disagreement exists over the accuracy of another one of the criteria used by some doctors to identify women who face a higher risk for developing breast cancer. Five years ago, Dr. John Wolfe, a Detroit radiologist, developed a system of classifying mammograms, which are special X-rays that show details of the soft tissue of the breast.

He classified the mammograms of 7,000 cancer-free women into four groups, according to the denseness of the breast and the prominence of canals within the breast called ducts. The ducts are where cancers most frequently originate.

After noting the number of cancers that developed in each of the categories during the next three years, he determined that women in the most dense category were 20 times more likely to develop breast cancer than women with fatty breasts.

Dr. Wolfe, who is chief of radiology at Hutzel Hospital in Detroit and a professor at Wayne State University School of Medicine, uses the classification to decide how frequently a woman should return to be re-examined. He also suggests that women with breasts in the dense category consider subcutaneous prophylactic mastectomies, to prevent cancer.

The Wolfe classification has been studied by several researchers in the last five years. Some have supported his finding of increased risk in denser breasts, though not of the same magnitude he projected. Some researchers, however, challenge the value of using breast mammogram patterns in predicting the development of breast cancer.

In one study, published by Dr. Myron Moskowitz, director of the Cincinnati Breast Cancer Reception Center, more than 8,000 mammograms were classified and correlated with the occurrence of breast cancer one year later. His group found no evidence "indicating that mammographic patterns are clinically or statistically significant short-term risk markers."

"I wanted to put out a note of caution," Dr. Moskowitz said. "There may be some long-term significance to Wolfe's scheme but there is not enough strength in it to base patient management decisions on."

Because of the controversy over the Wolfe scheme, the National Cancer Institute is funding a large study that will include mammograms of more than 35,000 women. The study, already under way for a year, will provide a large enough statistical base to evaluate the Wolfe classification, said Dr. Thomas Carlile, a radiologist and director of the Seattle breast cancer project.

In a subcutaneous mastectomy, the breast skin and nipple remain, and nearly all of the breast tissue beneath the skin is removed and replaced with plastic or silicone implants. The muscles of the chest wall or lymph nodes are not removed, as they are in more extensive mastectomies.

Dr. Urban does not consider a subcutaneous mastectomy adequate, because there is a slim chance of developing cancer in the nipple or the glandular tissue remaining under the nipple.

Some women who are told that they are in a high-risk group find it easy to choose a mastectomy and breast reconstruction.

A Michigan woman who had subcutaneous mastectomies performed five years ago said: "I watched my mother die slowly of breast cancer, and I was told I was at high risk. I didn't want to wait to develop a malignancy and have to have a radical mastectomy and then worry about whether they got all the cancer or not."

A woman who decided against surgery said, "I've seen two different doctors — one tells me I should have it done; the other is strongly opposed to it. I'm very confused about who is right."

U.S. Cure Rate For Cancer Said To Near 50%

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The cure rate for cancer is approaching 50 percent in the United States as early detection and treatment measures are beginning to pay off, according to Health Secretary Patricia Roberts Harris.

Breast cancer survival rates have improved from an average of 63 percent in the early 1960s to 70 percent today, Mrs. Harris said Monday in a speech prepared for delivery to an international conference on aging and cancer.

The long-term survival rate for Hodgkin's disease, some lymph gland cancers and acute leukemia is more than 50 percent, she said.

Mrs. Harris, head of the Department of Health and Human Services, said progress also is being made in preventing cancer through such efforts as discouraging smoking and cleaning up the environment.

Cancer now claims 400,000 American lives each year and is the second most common cause of death after heart disease. Nearly three out of five of those deaths occur in persons over 65, because the chances of contracting cancer increase with age.

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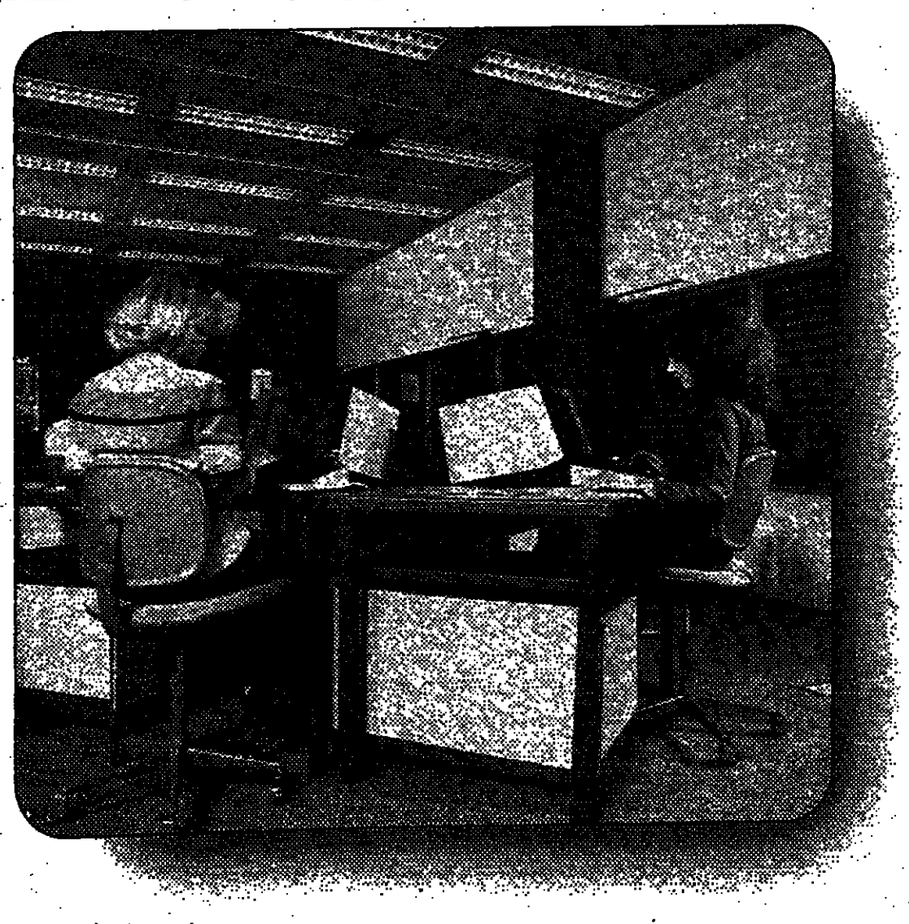
Both batch information and interactive enquiry/response traffic are accommodated by the network, which is expected to be handling a daily throughput of 400,000 messages by 1982. And in addition to providing day-to-day management services, comprehensive statistics gathering and logging facilities, the entire network can be controlled, configured, monitored and tested from a central location.

Here are some more examples of how our knowledge and technology have helped improve efficiency in other types of business.



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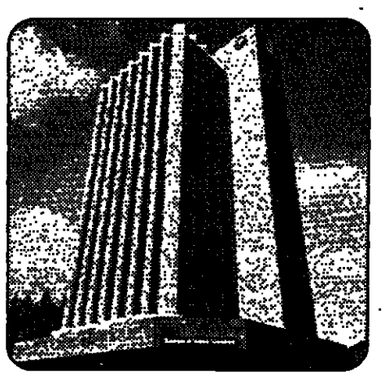

Bangkok Bank Ltd, Thailand, has ordered a Philips PTS6000 Bank Terminal System to optimise procedures and improve overall efficiency. This 3-phase project will commence with a Head Office installation which will be connected on-line to their existing main frame computer. Phase two will extend the system to the larger Bangkok branches which, in addition to being on-line, will use local files to ensure reliable data communications. The 3rd phase includes the smaller city branches as well as certain up-country branches. The contract was awarded after the bank's satisfactory experience with a PTS system installed at their recently opened Singapore branch (pictured above).

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Page 6 Wednesday, September 24, 1980

Iraq and Iran . . .

It's war between Iraq and Iran. Ostensibly it's over the disposition of a contested estuary. Actually it's over who's top dog in the Gulf. Iran, while it had the military edge in the 1970s, pressured Iraq to accept an estuary agreement that Iraq, now that it has the edge, demands to revise. Then Iran was playing an ethnic card, stirring up Iraq's Kurds, and now Iraq is playing an ethnic card, encouraging Iran's Arabs. Just who started the shoving match that escalated yesterday to "full-scale war" is anyone's guess. But Iraq, like everyone else, can see that Iran's revolution has vitiated its army and alliances. Ayatollah Khomeini, moreover, had long been preaching revolt to the Shiite half of Iraq's Moslems.

According to the conventional wisdom, the kind and quality of armed forces of the two countries and the nature of their rivalry will make for a short spasm of a war. But no prudent person should count on it. In addition to the lives at stake, there is too much crockery around available to be broken in the way of oil facilities and the quiet needed to operate them. Only a predator would want to see violence confirmed as a method of sorting out the national and ethnic rivalries of the Gulf. Iran's Shiite revolution has alarmed other Moslem states of the region, Arab and non-Arab, but they are no more pleased to see one among them, Soviet-armed Iraq, rising to a position of military domination. Would-be mediators have their work cut out for them. The United Nations was the proud matchmaker of the 1975 estuary agreement. Can it patch it up?

Through the "twin pillars" of Iran and Saudi Arabia, the United States used its influence through the 1970s to keep the dust down in the Gulf region. But Iran has collapsed as a pillar and the Saudis nervously evade the role. Relations between the United States and Iraq are, in good times, cool, narrow and wary. In regard to this war, there is scarcely a conflict anywhere that Washington is in a poorer position to help ease.

The United States has argued for some time, to Iran and to itself, that the holding of the hostages was distracting the Khomeini regime from more important national cares, such as maintaining the integrity of the country. Whether Ayatollah Khomeini is coming to see it that way, or whether his taste for tension and martyrdom has merely been sharpened, is not the least important question posed by the new war.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

. . . And the U.S. Interest

There is no American "side" in the widening conflict between a resurgent Iraq and a vulnerable Iran. But U.S. interests are plainly involved, and they would be best served by peaceful resolution of a long-standing quarrel. Any conflict in that unstable region can jeopardize the West's oil supplies.

For that reason, it can also tempt the West, or the Soviet Union, into reckless diplomatic and even military ventures. This is not the time or place for preying upon animosities for narrow advantage.

The scale of the fighting is still obscure, but it appears that Iraq has seized the disputed Shatt-al-Arab waterway, an estuary formed by the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. Iraq also claims to have bombed Iranian airfields and its forces may be in position to grab three islands at the entrance of the Strait of Hormuz, through which two-thirds of the Western world's imported oil is shipped. Such a move could only escalate the fighting and, in turn, threaten Iran's refineries.

The chances are, however, that Iraq's president, Saddam Hussein, is less a holy warrior than a cautious opportunist. Iraq has replaced Iran as the second-largest oil producer, and it has used its economic strength to diversify its trade and political relations. But it is bound by "friendship" treaty to the Soviet Union, its chief supplier of the arms that now also make it the leading military power in the Gulf. Any disruption of oil sales could damage Iraq as well as the West. An all-out war against Iran would also exacerbate Iraq's relations with a nervous, neutral Kuwait and a wary Saudi Arabia.

Having seized the waterway and humiliated a traditional enemy, the Iraqis may now halt the attack. Besides working for a prompt cease-fire, Americans have an interest in helping the parties negotiate a settlement and impressing on Iran the importance of its return to normal diplomatic and trade relations with the West.

But even at a modest level, the conflict provides yet another warning of Western vulnerability. It should deflate the simple-minded thesis that only the Palestinian question stands between the United States and secure oil supplies.

It should also demonstrate how little control Americans are likely to have over events in the area. The abiding U.S. enemy is excessive dependence on the oil of a volatile region.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Buying American

Sen. Heinz of Pennsylvania is worried that communities will use federal mass transit grants to buy foreign-made equipment. So this summer he persuaded his colleagues to tighten the "Buy American" provisions in the pending $25 billion mass transit authorization bill.

That pleased the Budd Company, the sole U.S. manufacturer of subway cars, which has a factory in Sen. Heinz's home state. Budd, it seems, recently lost a big contract to build cars for nearby Philadelphia to a Japanese firm. But the Senate's response has alarmed the Carter administration, which correctly views the Heinz amendment as a threat to its strategy of encouraging foreign investment in joint production ventures in the United States.

A 1978 law already gives preference to transit contract bids for "substantially" U.S.-made equipment. Foreign manufactured goods must be passed over unless they are least 10 percent cheaper. The Transportation Department interpreted "substantially" to mean 51 percent. That has led the Hungarian Icarus Coach Works to begin co-production of articulated buses with the Crown Company of Los Angeles; the Flyer Industries of Canada, similarly motivated, wants to build a plant in North Dakota to assemble buses made of both Canadian and U.S. parts.

Neither firm, however, is prepared to meet the Senate's proposed requirement of 70 percent U.S.-made equipment. Both insist that it would be more economical to assemble buses abroad and sell them here for 10 percent less than U.S. products. Transportation Secretary Goldschmidt fears, moreover, that the Heinz amendment would discourage other foreign companies who now contemplate U.S. production facilities.

Protectionists normally argue that the prospective gain in employment would make up for the extra cost of producing at home. That is usually a hard case to prove, both because the price of the jobs created is so high and because foreigners are likely to retaliate, depriving Americans of jobs in other industries. In this case, however, the case for protection is burdened still further.

A tougher "Buy American" law might make life easier for the few firms now producing mass transit equipment in the U.S., and preserve some jobs. But beside depriving riders of superior buses and rail cars of foreign design, it would be likely also to reduce employment in other parts of the U.S. transit industry. The Senate seems to have been taken for a ride. The House ought to pay closer attention.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Unesco and the Press

The Unesco general conference in Belgrade will be the culmination of several years of unsatisfactory discussion on the proper attitude to information and communications in the world. The debate has been sharpened by a general feeling among developing countries that they are badly served by the present system of international reporting, since most of the main news organizations are Western in origin and in orientation; they consider that information about developing countries tends too often to be superficial or sensational, and to focus on the shortcomings rather than the achievements of the countries concerned.

The main outcome of the meeting is likely to be the setting up of a new mechanism, to be run by the Unesco secretariat, which will have responsibility for dispensing aid for the training of journalists and for the installation of new equipment.

No one, least of all in the West, disputes the need for practical assistance of this sort, and for a better flow of information from the developing world. What has to be watched, however, is the possibility that a mechanism of this sort, with large funds at its disposal and ambitious international bureaucrats running it, could become an influential force, encouraging the notion that information is to be seen as an area for active government involvement.

— *The Times (London).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 24, 1905

VIENNA — The Emperor Franz Joseph received in audience the chiefs of the coalition Opposition in the Hungarian parliament. This audience was the culmination of long months of crisis in Hungary, a crisis that had assumed a revolutionary character. Its origin was the demand for the introduction of the Hungarian language as the language of command in the Hungarian army. This was resisted by the emperor, as he regarded the use of the German language throughout the whole army as the only surviving outward sign of the unity of the empire. As a result of the refusal on the part of His Majesty, the Hungarian cabinet was defeated and resigned.

Fifty Years Ago

September 24, 1930

WASHINGTON — Congressional investigations of Soviet wheat-dumping activities, a threatened ban on all Russian products, subpoenas for members of three big New York commission firms and condemnation of the Chicago board of trade resulted today from the disastrous wheat slump that drove prices to the lowest level since 1906. The export of American wheat has been virtually ruined, with the Russians underselling at about 10 cents on the bushel. The government has begun to take steps to afford relief measures, and representatives of brokerage houses are to be brought before the committee to discover the extent of the Soviet operations.

'Ever Get the Feeling the World Is Full of Upstarts?'

Iran's 'Real War'

By Amir Taheri

PARIS — "This is a real war," screamed a banner headline in a Tehran daily on Monday. The emphasis on "real" was thought necessary since Iranians have been told for the past 18 months that they are at "war" with almost everyone else in the world.

This "war," however, is different. It is not being conducted via street marches and fiery speeches: Real blood is being shed and real bombs have fallen over Tehran.

Will the war destroy Ayatollah Khomeini's Islamic regime, as many of his enemies openly hope? Any affirmative answer given would be too premature, to say the least.

There are, in fact, indications that the war might bring Khomeini unexpected political dividends. Iran might do badly on the battlefield because the armed forces have been weakened by the ayatollah. The Islamic republic might even lose large chunks of territory to its aggressive neighbor. But politically, the war could well strengthen the regime of the mullahs.

Already, nationwide strikes by teachers and students have been called off, and opposition groups, ranging from the left to the right, including some of the high officials of the *ancien regime*, have declared their solidarity in the face of the Iraqi invader.

Uprising

An important part of the Iraqi plan in the present campaign seems to rest on armed insurrection by anti-Khomeini forces inside Iran.

The Qashqai and Boyer-Ahmad tribes in the south and the Kurds of the northwest are hostile to the ayatollah. Hundreds of ex-officers have rallied to ex-premier Shahpur Bakhtiar or the former commander of the shah's ground forces Gen. Gholam Ali Oveisi. They have been training in Iraq for the day they would return to Iran to lead tribal and other forms of armed uprising against the ayatollah.

So far, however, there are no indications that any such revolts are on the cards. On the contrary, any attempt at siding with the Iraqis in the current conflict could all but end the political future of the anti-ayatollah forces. Deep-rooted anti-Arab feelings in Iran, coupled with an inordinate hatred of quislings could help mobilize fresh support for the Islamic regime.

The fact that Iraq took the initiative by invading Iran, after annulling a valid treaty, would make it even more difficult for the Khomeini foes to exploit the opportunity and make a bid for power.

But whatever the outcome of the war in military and territorial terms, it is bound to have a profound effect on the general mood in Iran. The current blackouts in all major cities are driving home the fact that Iran is mortally isolated — largely thanks to the incompetence of its new rulers. Even holier-than-thou Islamists are beginning to admit their mistake in massacring so many of Iran's army officers.

Salutory

The dismantling of the nation's administrative machine, the wrecking of the economy and the chasing of the experts and technocrats — often hailed as "revolutionary deeds" — are now being openly questioned in the press, the parliament and among the public at large.

For a nation that had lived in peace for more than 37 years, in a region that experienced a dozen wars in the same period, the experience provided by air raids and artillery shelling of often non-military objectives could prove a salutory shock.

Another effect of the conflict could be a lessening of the persecution drive against religious and ethnic minorities. The ayatollahs would need all the zeal of their followers on the Shatt-al-Arab.

As for foreign policy, the new rulers of Tehran are beginning to feel the cost of their confrontation with the U.S. as never before. No blockade or diplomatic quarantine could hurt as much as having your capital bombed without being able to do much about it.

Also, the facts that Iraq is armed by the Soviet Union and that the Iraqi vice premier was dispatched to Moscow to brief the Kremlin on the eve of the Iraqi invasion of Iran have not been ignored by Iranian leaders.

Finally, Iran may prove to be the loser in the short run while gaining in maturity and national unity which alone could ensure its existence as an independent country.

Amir Taheri was editor of Kayhan, the largest newspaper in Iran. He wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

Letters

Sorrow and Pity

In your edition of Friday, Sept. 11, you published a letter of the distinguished filmmaker Marcel Ophuls who defends himself against criticisms of his documentary "The Sorrow and the Pity" made in connection with the publication of my book "Soldiers of the Night."

Mr. Ophuls cites The N.Y. Times reviewer John Leonard, one of the most respected critics in the United States, who wrote that my book was an "antidote" to his movie. He asserts that an antidote is a "remedy for poison" and that, therefore, Mr. Leonard was characterizing "The Sorrow and the Pity" as a "poisonous masterpiece."

Mr. Ophuls is playing with words, not answering the basic criticism of Mr. Leonard who felt that "Soldiers of the Night" was a necessary corrective to the Ophuls version of French behavior under the Nazi occupation. It is true that the specific meaning of "antidote" is counter-poison. It also has the more general meaning of correction or remedy. Mr. Leonard is not the only critic who believed that "The Sorrow and the Pity," masterpiece of filmmaking that it is, erred in giving too much weight to French collaboration and too little to the Resistance. One of France's foremost scholars, Germaine Tillion, took him to task for ignoring the many effective resistants among the workers of Clermont-Ferrand and the intellectuals of the exiled University of Strasbourg in Clermont-Ferrand.

Mr. Ophuls also makes errors of fact and distortions in citing my own remarks in an interview in The Washington Post (IHT, July 25). He refers to me as "a young press officer on Eisenhower's general staff." The text of my book and my biography on the cover make it clear that I was on the military staff in the Intelligence Service (G2) of the U.S. Army. As such I was privy to the intelligence reports on the French Resistance and I broadcast messages to occupied France in 1943, and then met resistants in Algiers and later, in 1944, landed with the liberating armies in Provence and served in combat intelligence all through the liberation of France. I was never a "press" officer.

Mr. Ophuls plays with words again when he quotes me as saying that his family had "fled France" and that I implied he was "something of a coward." This is another distortion. General de Gaulle also "fled France," but who believes he was a coward?

As a documentary filmmaker myself, for many years with CBS-TV, I admire Marcel Ophuls as a premier creative artist of our times. His film is, indeed, a masterpiece, but it is a technical masterpiece, not an accurate, balanced history. There was much sorrow and pity in France under the Nazis, but there was also much honor and glory, and it is a pity and a sorrow that Marcel Ophuls did not give it proper weight.

DAVID SCHOENBRUN.
Paris.

Over and Under

I thought the day would never come when I would be disappointed in Waverly Root, but his letter of Sept. 15 concerning the St. Gotthard tunnel has dismayed me. Does Mr. Root not rejoice with me that all those ruthless, weaving tailgaters will now clog up the tunnel, leaving the extravagant vistas of the old road uncluttered for the rest of us?

A. DU VAUD.
Leiden, the Netherlands.

The Jingoism Issu In the U.S. Campai

By Flora Lewis

ANN ARBOR, Mich. — John Anderson complained at the end of a generally bland debate with Ronald Reagan Sunday night that some of the most important problems before the country were never mentioned. He named three, which he said had been identified by historian Henry Steele Commager.

They were: the danger of atomic war and specifically the implications of Presidential Directive 59, codifying a strategy for limited but repeated nuclear exchanges with the Soviet Union; a policy for using the world's natural resources; and nationalism — the parochial, chauvinistic attitudes that are increasingly resonant here. "These are big issues," Mr. Anderson said.

And they are. They are the underlying and interrelated choices for the United States in a period of world transition and uncertainty. How we face them will play a large part in how the rest of the world decides to face us, and therefore what kind of world we will have to live in in the years ahead.

They are the questions President Carter has been trying to insinuate into the campaign, although with lamentable indirection and waffle, when he suggests that Mr. Reagan might be a dangerously shortsighted, narrow-minded leader. On this score, the president can be considered the loser in the debate on two counts.

In the first place, despite Mr. Carter's refusal to appear in order to deny Mr. Anderson visibility and importance, Mr. Anderson did succeed in presenting himself as a contender in the race. The second setback for the president was the lost opportunity to put directly to the country the question of where the United States really wants to go and what it now means by patriotism.

Weapons

But maybe that was a deliberate loss, and a deeper reason underlies the tacky tactical fuss about joining the debates. Maybe this basic and vital question is purposely being ignored, which would be even worse.

There is an extraordinary mood of jingoism in the nation now, far more intense than people abroad suspect. The argument about military spending, for example, is steaming way out of sight from any sober examination of which new weapons are actually needed for what purposes, of how those billions of dollars being promised to increase the military force should be used to bring more security.

The military issue has taken on undertones of the long-standing argument about domestic gun control, an emotionalism of fear and defiance as though the more people bristle with weapons, the safer our streets will be. Crime statistics belie that.

The other day in New York, I rode in a taxi with a J driver who was studying lawyer. His normal traffic tions grew to rage when driver insisted on parking tersection, blocking all He shouted to the elderly faced driver, "If you old, I'd get out and move that truck with The truck driver retort shoot you!"

Neither actually did a but the exchange of threat same kind of nervou tempered edge which has characterize discussions making this nation No. and who should or shoul pushing whom around world.

Outlays

That isn't what milita ning, strategy and nation are about, and sound aren't likely to be made in rent atmosphere of bravad

Defense improvements ed, especially in what the calls operations and mai in the conventional field in the nuclear arsenal. Th technical skills, readiness spare parts — all the ung military outlays for which no industrial or congressi stituency, no constituenc field commanders, as Def retary Harold Brown puts

And C3I — Command, nications, Control and In — is what the nuclear arm spend some billions on to ready existing and abuildi ons work properly. Tha important than missile games.

In fact, there is s strange, a gaping hole in to insist in general terms United States is weak a an overall arms build doesn't need to think ab ing men to use them. This soning what to do about dangers out there, out in as in the streets. It is fr reacting, and while it n people elsewhere, it isn't make them more reasonal

The president of th States for the next four ye ever he is, will have the bility of explaining thes the people. However goo his advisers may be at m cisions, he won't be able and carry out wise ones mosphere of frenzy.

Mr. Anderson was rig jingo issue, and it does cussing now, in the camp can't be sure of events an ministration will have t the years ahead, but we c that it will need cool h thoughtful, informed sup the nation. Voters d chance to judge who can vide that kind of leadersh

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Remembering Jean Piaget

By Fred M. Hechinger

NEW YORK — Education fads come and go, but the genuine education reform movement has survived in unbroken continuity through at least 200 years. While ideologues — conservatives, radicals, utopians and misanthropes — are at each others' throats, reformers build on each others' discoveries.

Last week, a giant of this movement died. Jean Piaget, the Swiss psychologist, brought new insights into the way children develop and learn to parents and teachers.

At the heart of Dr. Piaget's theories was an orderly schedule of stages, by age, of children's perceptions, from an infant's exploration of simple objects to a teenager's capacity for logical thought. In between were the stages of languages, fantasy, numbers and so on.

Underlying Dr. Piaget's view of children is the rejection of the child as a miniature adult, a false perception inherited from puritan days that still accounts for so many unreasonable demands made on children and so much destructive teaching.

Dr. Piaget did not invent, but he reinforced, the discovery way of teaching, letting children find out for themselves what wonders the world holds and how to deal with them. This makes the teaching adult, whether parent or teacher, a guide rather than a mere transmitter of facts. The child is not a container into which knowledge is poured.

On His Knees

But the method also pays attention to the limits of a child's comprehension at each stage. For example, young children, given a ball of clay, do not understand that the mass remains the same when they squash it into a pancake.

Although Dr. Piaget added immeasurably to knowledge about children through the recording of empirical data, many of them obtained on his knees while joining children in action, his theories owe much to intuition and feeling. This is also why he represents not so much novelty but one more milestone on the long march toward making the raising and teaching of children more effective.

Almost three centuries ago, John Locke startled his contemporaries by asking them to respect rather than merely tolerate children's playfulness. It was through experience rather than dogma, he said, that children learned.

Thomas Jefferson's instincts led him to understand that the minds of children differ from those of adults and that educators should respect the difference.

One of the historic battles in this cause was fought by Horace Mann against the traditional view that learning, to be effective, must be unpleasant, like medicine. When he reported in 1843 that he had observed in certain European schools "the beautiful relation of harmony and affection which subsisted between teacher and pupils," he was accused of pandering to children. But in 1948, The Massachusetts Teacher, a respected journal, agreed with Mann that a teacher should "devise means and adopt expedients to excite the curiosity and rouse the energies of his pupils."

John Dewey, some of whose productive years overlapped with Dr. Piaget's, represented another milestone on the continuing journey. His concepts of "learning by doing" and of asking the school to deal with "the whole child," not only the brain, have been denounced as anti-intellectual by myopic opponents and misapplied by foolish disciples. But Dewey, like Dr. Piaget, wanted to free children for successful learning by making school a place to explore and discover rather than a drill ground for some barely understood future success.

The "whole child" theory reappeared when Dr. Pia in 1973 that universal had taken on a "far great sibility than simply to as one reading, writing and tic capabilities; it is to fairly to each child the velopment of his mental and the acquisition of k and of ethical values."

Tapestry

And so, while Dr. Piag above the scene, he does alone. His theories are th tapestry that illuminates clearly how children th learn.

The task of completing estry goes on. Younger gists are testing Dr. Piaget work and reinforcing it Bruner of Harvard, who Dr. Piaget "has given richest picture of cogniti opment," is moving beyon mentation based primarily es defined by children's a now paying greater atte the environment, such as He believes that children taught an almost infinite knowledge as long as the sophistication is adjusted age and development.

Dr. Piaget lives in Prof. insistence that the child tivated so that he can ex his own capacity to solve and have enough success can feel rewarded for the of thinking." Or, "discove ing generally involves not the process of leading stu discover what is 'out th rather, their discovering w their own heads."

There is both Dewey an aget in Prof. Bruner's co that "the reward of something is the mastery, assurance that some day make more money or ha prestige."

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1979

نسخة من الأصل

e Jingoism
ne U.S. Ca
By Flora Lew

日本

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PARIS, SEPTEMBER, 1980

JAPAN – II

okyo Begins to Steer New Course in Choppy Economy

en's Future Role Is Tied o Policies Set in Europe

By Tadashi Nakamae

are incentives for the formation of a zone, as there are for the develop- a Pacific Basin trade bloc. What Japanese receptive to both sugges- e growth of protectionist sentiment

n's role as an international currency ued to increase since the Japanese became the second largest in the fore the 1973 oil crisis, yen-dominat- s represented just over 10 percent of ese exports. In 1979 this figure had almost to 25 percent. However, most imports are international commodi- as oil, with prices denominated in

cific Basin economies — including industrialized countries, South Ko- hilippines and Indonesia — are now nore rapidly than those of Europe or Coast of the United States. The Pacif- s conduct 30 to 40 percent of their h Japan. Australia and New Zealand g part in this expansion. The in- se of the yen to finance this growing ourages the Pacific countries to hold their foreign exchange reserves.

European Bond

no barriers go up in Europe, the yen ne a world role, rather than a region- e first European bond was issued in of 1977 by the European Investment was managed by Daiwa Securities, s the value of the yen increased, En- osits have become an attractive in- not only for Scandinavian ship- o have large amounts of yen-denom- ilities with Japanese shipbuilders, for investors, such as oil producers, to diversify their portfolios away dollar, Deutsche mark and Swiss ts.

g Jean Pi

spite of the forces ing for [a Yen zone], a lual increase in the rnational use of the yen seems more likely.'

er the yen becomes a regional or a y international currency may well de- how Japan, the United States and deal with the present inflows of oil

Two Events Play Role

n 1973 and 1978, the oil-rich coun- ferring the dollar, Deutsche mark and nc, invested very little of their money lowever, two events have increased its ness. The U.S. freeze of Iranian as- ed international money managers to a y unrealized danger in holding dol- Soviet invasion of Afghanistan drew to the vulnerability of Germany. ently, the holders of oil money for the saw the yen as an investment curren- development was reinforced by Ja- nomic performance and its strong ations with oil producers. Japan is sec- to the United States as an oil import- n exporter to oil producers, Germany hird.

ver, if oil producers invest only in the e Deutsche mark, the Swiss franc and two serious and interconnected prob- l have to be faced. The United States, y and Japan will have larger capital than they require to finance their cur- ount deficits. This will exacerbate the of the other countries, in particular the industrialized countries and the non- leveloped countries.

Overflow of Oil Money

verflow of oil money compels the ma- onies to re-export this capital to defi- tries. The question is whether this re- g is handled primarily by the financial of New-York, Frankfurt and Tokyo — hich the Euromarket performed after oil crisis — or whether it is done by arrow and exclusive means, such as ied to the exports of the major econo-

scue operation for Turkey was carried ely on a regional basis. Although the States and Japan cooperated, Germany initiative and carries the largest part burden. If the rescue of Turkey is a for similar undertakings, Japan will ading role in the rescue of Far Eastern s with balance of payments difficul- is pattern of rescue operations may the formation of currency blocs, and l become more likely if the world reces- pens and protectionist sentiments in-

r, however, the internationalization of has not encouraged any such tenden- e Japanese capital market has been not only to the countries of the Pacific ut also to the rest of the world. Govern- f developed countries and internation- nizations (the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the European Investment Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank) are longer borrowers on the Tokyo mar- ket than are the Pacific Basin countries.

At present the yen is far from satisfactory as a reserve currency, because of its fluctuations, which have been much wider than those of the dollar or the Deutsche mark. This has hap- pened because of Japan's greater vulnerability to increases in the price of oil.

If Japan tried to maintain a more stable cur- rency, in order to increase the yen's attractive- ness to the holders of reserves, the country would have to respond to higher oil prices with far more drastic deflationary policies. Such painful economic adjustments would reduce the opportunities for the Pacific Basin econo- mies to export to Japan. This would slow down the development of the yen bloc.

In spite of the forces making for such a bloc, a gradual increase in the international use of the yen, which would then share the burdens now shouldered by the dollar and the Deutsche mark, seems more likely.

Tadashi Nakamae is chief economist for Daiwa Securities. This article is reprinted from the cur- rent issue of Euromoney.

Marine Franck/Magnum

OPEN-AIR MARKET — Fast-paced industrial development has yet to replace fresh fish and shellfish, which the Japanese use to prepare raw seafood specialities such as sashimi. Seafood provides Japanese with half their animal protein.

A Slowdown Is Prompting Quick Action

By Roger H. Schreffler

TOKYO — In recent months, Japan's pow- erful economic locomotive — beset by es- calating energy-related expenditures and a na- tional debt that is reaching unmanageable pro- portions — has increasingly begun to show signs of slowing down, forcing government and fiscal planners to consider a new economic course.

The nation's business leaders, fearing a pro- longed business slump as one negative report after another comes in, have moved quickly in recent weeks to reverse the trend and have in- troduced or are considering a series of remedi- al and stimulatory measures.

Toshio Komoto, director general of the Eco- nomic Planning Agency, at an early August roundtable conference with other Japanese business leaders, proposed a number of coun- termeasures, including an easing of the money supply and increasing housing expenditures and public investment. "We must take mea- sures as early as possible so that the condition won't worsen," he said.

Visible Indicator

Perhaps the most visible indicator of a new direction in economic policy appeared in mid- August when the Bank of Japan, under pres- sure from the business community, lowered the offficial discount rate from a record high of 9 percent per annum to 8.25 percent.

The central bank, still worried over the pos- sibility of feeding inflation, explained that the decision to cut the discount rate was "aimed at adjusting an unusually high interest rate... and not at stimulating business" — and thus merely represented an adjustment to an improved price situation and not a change of policy to an easier money supply.

Recent statistics offer the bank little room for complacency: The consumer price index for July increased 7.7 percent over the figure of a year ago.

Many of Japan's business leaders, though, are more concerned with survival than with containing inflation and see the central bank's move as a step to provide relief from financial pressures and to stem the rising number of business failures over the last few months. In July, 1,505 bankruptcies of small and medium- sized companies were reported. The total, a record for the month, represented an 8.7-per- cent increase over June.

Other Negative Signs

Other negative signs can be seen in private consumption, which has dropped sharply since April; housing construction, which showed nearly a 20-percent decline in July from the previous month's level, and in the productivity of key industries such as plastics, chemicals

Continued on Page 10S

Language Cited as a Barrier to Modernization in Offices

By Robert Y. Horiguchi

TOKYO — Even though Japan is today the world's biggest manufacturer in electron- ics, new technology is making surprisingly lit- tle headway in modernizing the Japanese busi- ness office.

If it is true that computers are being exten- sively used for various purposes and that elec- tronic calculators have replaced the abacus while facsimile devices and copiers have be- come standard office equipment, the fact re- mains that Japanese business still relies overwhelmingly on handwritten documents and oral messages for both internal and exter- nal communcation.

This glaring anachronism is because of the country's language, which has three alphabets, including one with a vocabulary of at least 7,700 ideographs in common usage.

To Achieve Success

To achieve success in the three post-World War II decades, Japanese business has over- come this handicap by drawing heavily on an ample supply of highly educated manpower. But this has resulted in overstaffing, with at- tendant high personnel costs and low white- collar productivity, which greatly reduces cor- porate profitability.

As Japan dropped to fourth place among the leading exporting nations of the Western world in 1979, behind the United States, West Germany and France, respectively, growing at- tention has been directed toward the need for fundamental changes in the operational proce- dures of the Japanese business establishment so that it may keep in step with technological progess. But few practical ideas have so far been forthcoming.

Role of Receptionists

Take, for example, the simple matter of let- ters and memos. If the Western executives can dictate a number of memoranda and letters into a recording machine or to his secretary in the morning and have them ready for his sig- nature by the end of the business day, such is not the case of his Japanese counterpart, un- less he is working in a foreign language.

Because of its complexity and delicate nu- ances, the Japanese language does not lend it- self to dictation. To express himself in the ver- nacular, the Japanese executive either has to write a memo or letter in longhand, or convey the outline of what he wishes to say to a secre- tary, who will then prepare a draft, also in longhand, for his review, corrections and even- tual approaval.

In such cases, the secretary is generally a male. Female secretaries are, as a rule, relegat- ed to the role of receptionists or tea servers. Rarely are they assigned tasks such as keeping the engagement schedule of their boss or of filing documents. The woman executive secre- tary — that ubiquitous fixture of Western ex- ecutive offices — remains a rarity in the Japa- nese corporate world.

Furthermore, typing a document in Japa- nese is a tedious and eyestraining chore. The typewriter is a primitive contraption consisting mainly of a revolving drum, to which paper is clamped, and two type trays containing 3,300 characters.

The operator looks for the needed character in the trays and when she locates it she oper- ates a lever that picks up the type and presses it against an inked ribbon for printing.

This "hunt-and-peck" operation is time con- suming. Ten foolscap pages is the maximum output an experienced typist can manage in a day.

Because of the resulting high cost and slow- ness of typing in Japanese, most companies still rely on having documents written by hand by teams of scribes, who constitute what is usually known as the corporate secretariat. These also must be men; a business letter in feminine handwriting would not sit well with the addressee.

Electronic Memories

Efforts to simplify and speed up this process by calling on electronic memories operated from a keyboard have led to the development of so-called "word processors." These devices are expensive, however, ranging in price from $8,000 to $14,000, which rules out their general use except by big, wealthy companies.

Although computers have grown into a $13- billion business in Japan, they remain in great part the domain of so-called "information spe- cialists" and have not become integrated into the management structure of Japanese corpo- rations.

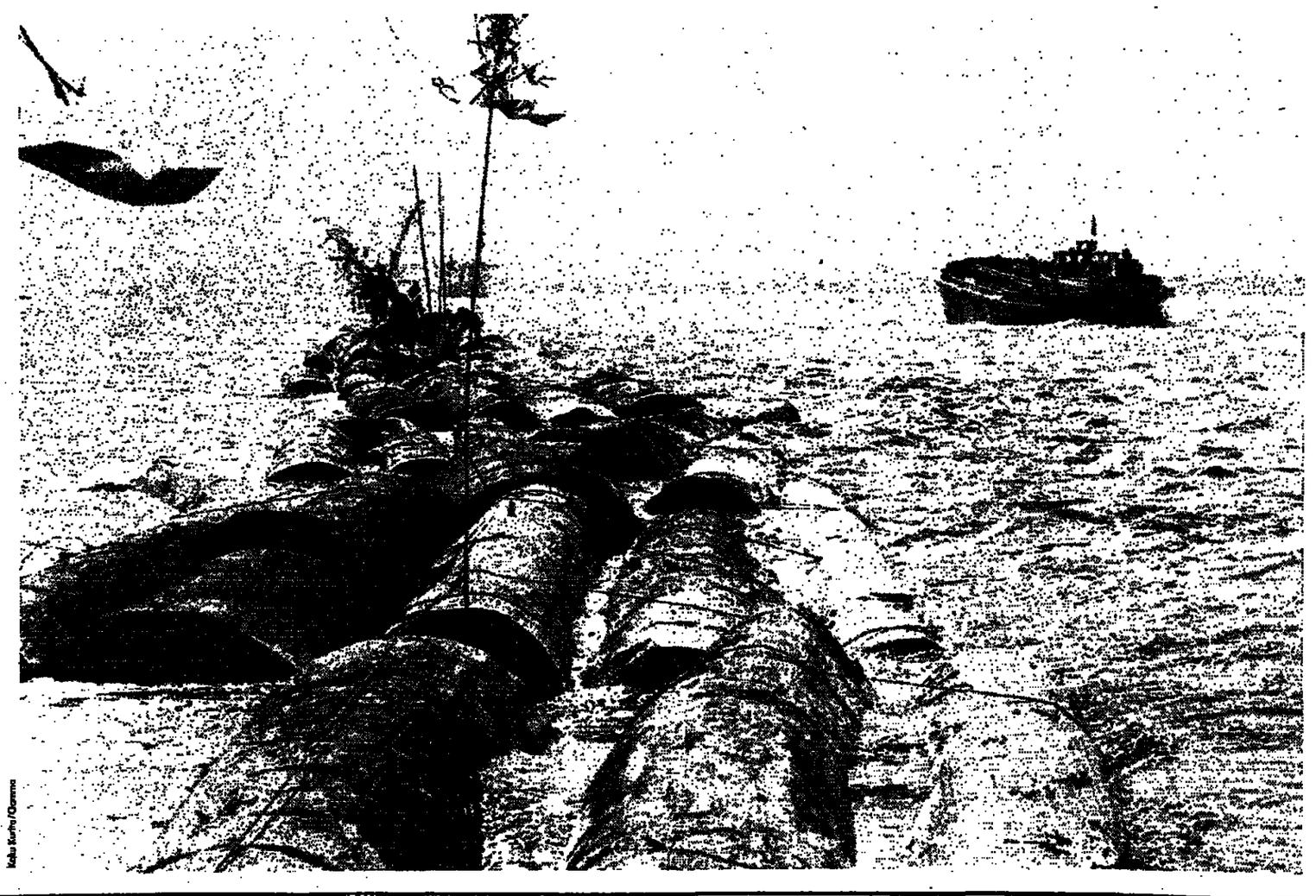
In the United States and Europe, many companies have begun installing, next to exec- utive desks, a miniprocessor for the executive's use, with a terminal that permits him to have access to the firm's large computer system so that he can immediately obtain stored data that he requires.

Such a sight is virtually unheard of in Japan. The reason is that it would run counter to the decorum of a top manager's office in that it would signify that he operates equipment him- self to obtain information when he could have called on his subordinates to provide it.

Such dependence by top management on the lower echelons of their corporate structures is deeply ingrained in Japanese business tradi- tion.

It is this reliance that forms both the strength and weakness of this system, which is now going to be subjected to growing stresses as office automation, spurred by the progress in micro-electronics, makes rapid strides among Japan's Western business rivals.

Continued on Page 10S



Kobi Kerby/Gamma

The Scenic Route To the Sawmill

A flotilla of logs makes its way slowly to a Japanese sawmill for processing. Japan is endowed with abun- dant timber resources and produces one-third of its lumber requirements. One- third of the country's land surface is covered by for- ests, with varieties of trees ranging from cedar, cypress and pine to oak.

日本

Nation Takes Steps to Preserve Its National and Cultural Environme

By Keikichi Kihara

TOKYO — The way in which a nation perceives its environment seems to be of paramount importance in determining that nation's stand on environmental presevation.

From the late 1960s on into the '70s, pollution in Japan occurred on a scale unmatched anywhere in the world. International concern was aroused as victims of lethal pollution-related diseases began to appear all across Japan.

Among the most infamous of these pollution-induced diseases were Minamata Disease, caused by poisoning from mercury that was discharged into Minamata Bay by a local factory; Itai-itai ("ouch-ouch") Disease, caused by long-term cadmium poisoning traced to a local mining and smelting company; and Yokkaichi Asthma, caused by air pollution from industrial fumes.

Other serious kinds of environmental disruption took place at the same time. Tourist highways were constructed in national parks up and down the land, disrupting the environment and giving rise to tourist pollution. Destruction of historical and cultural landmarks was common. Again and again, in the name of urban redevelopment, whole neighborhoods filled with buildings in traditional architectural styles were torn down and cast into oblivion.

Added to all this were rapid change and confusion in the urban skyline. Clusters of new buildings sprang up, their style no more than an exaggerated statement of the architect's own idiosyncrasies, and all of them failing conspicuously to harmonize with their surroundings. Newcomers to Japan were — and are — struck first of all by the confusion of billboards, telephone poles and crisscrossing wires that blights the cities.

Population Dense

The advanced industrial nations of Europe are far less troubled, relatively speaking, by pollution, environmental dislocation and the destruction of historical environments. Cities and country villages across Europe have an outward stability and harmony. What accounts for the contrast with Japan?

To begin with, in Japan a population of 110 million lives crowded on tiny islands so mountainous that only a small percentage of land area is habitable. The population is heavily concentrated in urban areas. Secondly, high-growth economic policies in the 1960s and early 1970s brought about rapid industrialization and urbanization, which in turn led to wide-scale environmental disruption. These are some of the main factors involved, and yet they do not seem to account fully for the extent of environmental damage in Japan — especially the destruction of historical landmarks, and the urban chaos.

In July, 1971, the Japanese government established the Environment Agency to devise and implement measures for pollution abatement and environmental protection. Not until the late 1970s, however, did the focus of environmental policies come to include protection of historical and cultural heritage. No tree-planting campaigns, or other measures aimed at improving the urban environment, were enacted until fairly recently.

The contrast with Europe could scarcely be more striking: There, environmental policies are broad and diverse, ranging over the whole of residents' living environments with ample consideration for the separate problems of pollution, environmental disruption, and threats to historical and cultural landmarks. The fundamental explanation for such different approaches seems plainly to lie in the different ways in which the people of each country, as well as their national and local governments, view their own environment: whether their perception is narrow, or broad and multifaceted.

A Major Topic

This question became a major topic at the Analysis Meeting of the Environment Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development held in Tokyo in November, 1976, to conduct a review of Japan's environmental policies. In addition to its appraisal of antipollution measures implemented in the 1970s by the Environment Agency, the committee's final report concluded by pointing out a lag in other, broader types of environment reform: "Japan has won many pollution abatement battles, but has not yet won the war for environmental quality."

The European experts who conducted this review for the OECD seemed to share a conviction that Japanese environmental policy is concerned solely with the developing of measures to reduce pollution levels and environmental damage, while ignoring the need for better overall environmental quality. "What steps will the Japanese government take to see that the amenities are preserved?" — this was the question posed. The content and conclusions of the Tokyo conference were published by the OECD in 1977 in a report entitled "Environment Policies in Japan."

In the late 1960s, when environmental problems were making news the world over, in Japan discontent with the environment tended to focus on pollution itself. The reason is evident: As shown by the horrible nature of the diseases mentioned above — Minamata Disease, Itai-itai Disease and Yokkaichi Asthma — pollution in Japan had reached a level of severity without parallel in any other country. The people and the government accordingly felt an imperative and overriding need to confront the crisis head-on and make a breakthrough in solving it. There was no time to spare, so it seemed, on the broader aspects of environmental protection.

A Closer Look

As the 1970s progressed, the situation gradually changed. Further experience with pollution led people to take a closer look at their own immediate surroundings, thereby gaining a fresh awareness of the gravity of environmental damage. Love for nature has long been a tradition in Japan, as can be seen in *waka* and *haiku* poetry, flower arranging, and other traditional arts still flourishing today. The word "nature" came to suggest the elegant leisure-time pusuits of flower lovers — until a heightened awareness of pollution led people to protest the demise of nature as the basis of human existence. Nature-protection movements led by local residents shifted strongly from a kind of hobby to forceful, effective resistance.

Tourist highways under construction in national parks were widely protested; and one after another, construction projects were scrapped in places such as Mt. Daisetsu in Hokkaido, a natural forest preserve, and the famous Ozegahara, a large, marshy plain with a broad-leafed forest.

As local residents intensified their efforts to protect nature, local governments passed nature-protection laws, and the national government promulgated the Natural Environment Preservation Law.

The third stage in people's growing environmental consciousness came with the recognition that the destruction of historical and cultural environments was also a matter of serious concern. From the late 1970s and on into the 1980s, there was a sudden increase of movements by local residents to preserve traditional neighborhoods — a strong indication of changing attitudes.

People began to perceive historical environments as symbols of the spiritual cohesion of local communities, and to realize how great an impact their loss could have. If pollution is an act of violence against people's lives, health and properties, the destruction of historical surroundings is an attack on people's spiritual lives. The vanishing of a cherished historical structure brings an irreparable sense of loss.

An Organic Entity

And so, along with the material aspects of environmental issues, people began to demonstrate greater appreciation of cultural values in the environment as well. They came to perceive the environment as an organic entity. The horizontal line of approach, focusing on immediate problems such as pollution and environmental damage, and the vertical line of approach, concerned with the fate of historical areas that link the successive areas to one another — axes of time and of space, in other words — finally came together in people's minds to create one comprehensive way of dealing with the environment. Yet, as indicated in the OECD report, governmental response continues to lag.

People today are adopting a more total outlook on the environment, one that encompasses all three needs: pollution abatement, nature protection and the preservation of the cultural heritage. Such an outlook was observable in England and other European countries far earlier, as is shown by England's National Trust, formed in 1894 in response to the pleas of three citizens. From the end of the 19th century, out of fear that the natural beauty and historical significance of the land might be dispated in the wave of industrialization that followed the industrial revolution, lands were bought up with private funds. Now, 86 years later, members of the National Trust number 800,000. Annual membership fees as well as donations of property by interested parties are used to ensure that England's natural and cultural heritages alike are preserved. Nor are private citizens alone involved; the British government is committed to the same goals. And ministries have broad concerns not only in antipollution policy but in urban planning, national land-use planning, housing, transportation and the preservation of cultural properties and historical environments.

A similar situation exists in the United States.

An Evident Defect

Meanwhile, the OECD committee's report on environmental policy in Japan calls attention to its limited scope, a defect evident also in the proposed environmental impact assessment system now under governmental consideration. The proposed objects of evaluation are confined to the major forms of pollution specified in the Environmental Pollution Prevention Act — contamination of air, water and soil; land subsistence; noise; vibration; malodor, and the conservation of nature in national parks and virgin forests. Damage caused by radiation from nuclear power stations is not included.

Heavy unbanization and industrialization, the products of high-growth economic policies, have resulted in overcrowding in Japan's cities and alienation of her fishing villages and remote mountain towns. Even world-famous old capitals like Nara, Kyoto and Kamakura are affected by overcrowded conditions, in the form of tourist pollution. Along with cities, outlying mountain and fishing villages also suffered a crisis in the destruction of historical environments, giving rise to numerous drives to preserve traditional neighborhoods.

A typical example is the local residents' campaign in Tsumago, Nagano Prefecture, a small mountian hamlet located along Kiso-ji, one of Japan's famous old highways. From the mid-1960s, the village population began a steady decline until finally Tsumago came to resemble a ghost town. Fishing and communities across Japan were en that time in an attempt to overcome nomic impact of isolation and alien tearing down natural and historica ments to create factory sites as lures f facturers.

Bucking the Trend

Residents of Tsumago, however, that only the conservation of their na cultural heritage could ensure true ment, bucked the popular trend and u instead to restore town buildings to t nal condition. Ota Hirotaro, then emeritus at Tokyo University, wher tured on architectural history in th ment of engineering, gave full coope the project, providing necessary sch vice. The results are worthy of highest

Later, similar projects to preserve borhoods developed all over the nati on a system of cooperation between and scholars patterned after Tsumag ple. Now, 10 years later, the restore Tsumago is a major tourist attracti annually by more than 600,000 sights all over Japan.

In the 1970s, campaigns to pre neighborhoods gained momentum i Takayama, Kobe, Kurashiki, Hagi, I and other old cities; local governmen to issue pertinent regulations.

Faced with these developments, the government amended the Cultural P Protection Act in 1975, establishing first time administrative controls v historic areas in Japanese towns and c

And in 1980 the Ministry of Cor appropriated funds in its budget for a plan called the "Preservation and Ma Plan for Historical Neighborhoods represents an attempt to form a guid corporating maintenance of roads, p age, and other amenities in and arou cal areas, on the premise that the ur ning industry must do more hencefo hance the traditional uniqueness of by taking into account such factors a styles of architecture.

A Dramatic Reversal

The Ministry of Construction has c itself until now solely with the consti roads, harbors and bridges, without to the value of historical environmen ing, indeed, contributed heavily to struction.

For that same ministry to have n working toward the preservation of monuments is a dramatic reversal. forward to the day when historical be designated in Japan alongside s aesthetic ones, and when their pr will be an important task of urban pl Japan as it is already in England.

Keikichi Kihara is a senior staff wr Asahi Shimbun, specializing in env problems. This article is an excerpt fro rent issue of Japan Quarterly.

PLACE IN THE SUN — Woman spreads rice on straw mats to dry. Rice, a of Japanese diet, accounts for more than one-third of agricultural

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Enviro

日本

ussians Using Fishing Grounds as Bait
n Angling for Japanese Favors, Friends

By William Chapman

RO, Japan (WP) — In this far corner e world, on Japan's northernmost is- Soviet peace and friendship offensive n in this message: "Be nice and you our waters."

ingly, the Japanese fishermen on are starting to agree.

ishing cities, where the economy rises n the size of catches, the Soviet price metimes it is a cheap bribe exacted Japanese fishing boats, such as panty ypewriters.

nes the Russians expect information ese defense assignments and opera- hermen who give the right kind of n are said to get favorable treatment e fishing grounds off Soviet-held is- by.

'Friendship' Halls

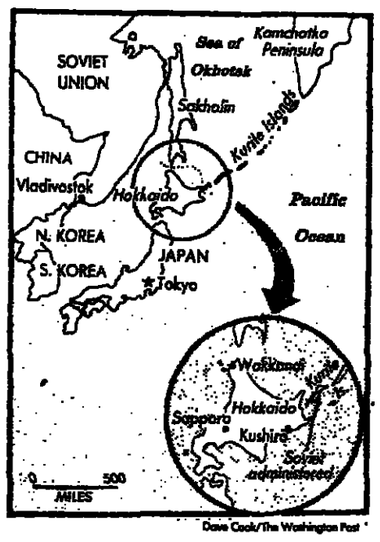
ften, what the Russians want is an n Japanese territory for cultural and tions, mixed with a bit of propagan- ese who want trade and fishing rights Soviet Union oblige by building ex- 'friendship and culture" halls here kkanai and Kushiro.

h-for-friendship campaign has had a le success in the last three years; Soviet Union imposed a 200-mile ne that barred outsiders from the g grounds, Japan-Soviet friendship e sprouting all over Hokkaido. They ored usually by important business- ng trade and fishing privileges from Soviet trade and cultural groups pay its.

viet campaign has alarmed the pre- overnment in Hokkaido, where offi- owledge that fishermen have come to at they will get favorable Soviet treat- ey join the friendship groups.

interview, Hokkaido Gov. Naohiro i discussed reports from one port, where officials say fishermen who -Soviet association get a certificate think assures them safe passage in ters.

shermen seem to think that if they embers of the association, the Soviets will prevent them from taking fish," the governor said. "If that is true, it is a serious problem." Other officials privately said the reports have been verified, although no one wants to discuss the delicate issue on the record.



Dave Cook/The Washington Post

The Soviet penetration also has alarmed the national government in Tokyo. Soviet economic pressures on Hokkaido, coupled with the growing Soviet military buildup on nearby islands, have fostered fears that a part of Japan could be eventually intimidated and influenced into siding with Moscow on broader issues. The Foreign Ministry is assigning a permanent emissary here to guide the prefectural government on Soviet affairs. Some speak darkly of the potential "Finlandization" of Hokkaido.

(Finland, also a close neighbor of the Soviet Union, is precluded by a treaty concluded under Soviet pressure from adopting an anti-Soviet foreign policy and has followed a course of strict neutrality and abstention from military alliances.)

The Kremlin's immediate goal seems to be to deflate the national movement that seeks return of four islands in the Kurile chain to Japanese control. They were seized by Soviet forces at the end of World War II and Japan has been trying to get them back ever since. Soviet officials refuse to negotiate the issue and have fortified one of the islands with approximately 8,000 troops in the last two years.

Citizen's Movement

A citizens' movement seeking the return of the islands has been a hotbed of anti-Soviet sympathies for years and Hokkaido is its focal point. To defuse it, the Soviets have put out the word that fishermen who support the reversion movement are not welcome in the fishing grounds.

One government official said Soviet representatives have made extensive efforts to gather names of the movement's supporters. The Soviet consul here has requested the Hokkaido government to prohibit posting of slogans and signs that support the government.

One of the more vulnerable fishing ports is Wakkanai, on the northern tip of Hokkaido, only a few miles from the Soviet island of Sakhalin. Since its fishermen have been barred from the rich catches off Sakhalin, the city has made extensive changes to accommodate Soviet interests in the hope of getting fishing privileges. Virtually the whole city joined in building a Japan-Soviet friendship and culture hall that opened June 21 in a ceremony attended by Soviet ambassador Dmitri Polyansky.

Visitors report that, to keep peace with the Soviet visitors, the city has agreed not to display signs calling for the reversion of the disputed islands. Once a center of anti-Soviet activity, Wakkanai now discourages leaders of the national movement from coming there to stage anti-Moscow rallies. Those who belong to the reversion movement in Wakkanai are branded as hostile by Soviet representatives.

Hokkaido Official

"This is not a happy thing for a fisherman," said a Hokkaido official who has investigated conditions in the town. "What is happening is that fishermen feel that if they take part in the [reversion] movement they will be seen as anti-Soviet and severely treated if they are caught" fishing illegally, he said. "The trend is to be careful. If the movement wants to hold a meeting in Wakkanai, the people there are very negative."

The man spearheading the pro-Soviet movement in Wakkanai is Tsunezo Seto, head of the main fishing organization and chairman of the chamber of commerce. He is not eager to discuss his town's transformation and he answered questions in a gruff voice recently when pursued along the streets of Sapporo.

He was asked if fishermen who join his Soviet friendship association and new culture hall are given favorable treatment by Soviet patrol boats when they head toward forbidden waters off Sakhalin.

"That is not the condition," he replied. But if the Soviet Union "out of good will" treats members favorably, "then it is all right with us," he added. Mr. Seto denied that his group tries to discourage the reversion movement. "Who told you that?" he asked.

Soviet Leverage

The Soviet Union's leverage over Japanese fishermen stems from their practice of inflicting stiff penalties on those caught fishing near Soviet-held islands. Punishment ranges from two or three days in a detention center on Shikotan Island to long prison terms in Sakhalin or Siberia. Some have been sentenced to five-year terms. Large fines are exacted from those caught. More than 1,600 Japanese fishing boats have been seized since 1946.

In the last few years, authorities here say, the Soviet patrols have offered the fishermen several kinds of bargains. They offer lenient treatment in exchange for petty bribes of commodities hard to get in the Soviet Union.

But some Japanese have provided a quasi-espionage role in exchange for fishing rights. So-called "reporter boats" have been known to provide information on the size, movement, equipment, and operations of Japan's defense forces in Hokkaido.

The Soviet techniques have caused public division in some fishing ports. For years, they were centers of anti-Soviet hostility because many people had settled in them as emigres from the Soviet-held Kurile Islands. Now they are being forced to deal with the Russians to get back to their old grounds.

One city of divided feelings is Nemuro, on the eastern coast a few miles from the Kurile chain. Passions run high for getting the islands back, said Minoru Shinde, until recently a Hokkaido provincial fisheries official there. "But the people are very sensitive to the fact that their boats can be caught and checked and forced to pay fines." he said. "So they do not want to excite the Soviets."

The Soviet penetration has formally reached a peak in Kushiro. A large number of fishermen have joined the Soviet friendship association and for about $50 they get a certificate of membership. Reliable sources say that if the fisherman shows the certificate to Soviet patrols when he is stopped at sea, he is guaranteed lenient treatment. If arrested, he is released with a light fine.

The founder of that association is Masaharar Muto, who has prospered from a rich timber trade with the Soviet Union and is the chief welcomer for many Soviet delegations. He denied in an interview that his association's certificate guarantees easy treatment from the Russians. It only helps overcome language problems with Soviet patrols, he said, and shows the Russians that the certificate's owner is "friendly." It does not, however, guarantee freedom from Soviet prosecution, he said.

Martine Franck/Magnum

CHERRY BLOSSOM TIME — When Japan's famed cherry blossoms burst into bloom, many Japanese reach for their cameras in a sort of modern rite to capture this sign of spring. Japan is a world leader in production of cameras.

Inflation Attacks Matrimony

O (UPI) — Growing inflation has e getting married increasingly expen- apanese couples, a Tokyo bank re-

ual survey of wedding costs made by Bank said that getting married now ach as $28,000, about twice the aver- groom's annual salary and almost s that of the bride's.

ak said that nearly all of the men had ir future wives gifts amounting to an f $1,650. Wedding celebrations usually cost about $6,600 with an average of 63 guests.

The bank said that gifts for the guests and the traditional "go-betweens" were also provided, even though 75 percent of the couples said that their marriage was not arranged.

Honeymoon expenses also took a big share of the finances, with 40 percent of the couples going to Hawaii.

After marriage, 60 percent of the women gave up their jobs to become housewives, the survey showed.

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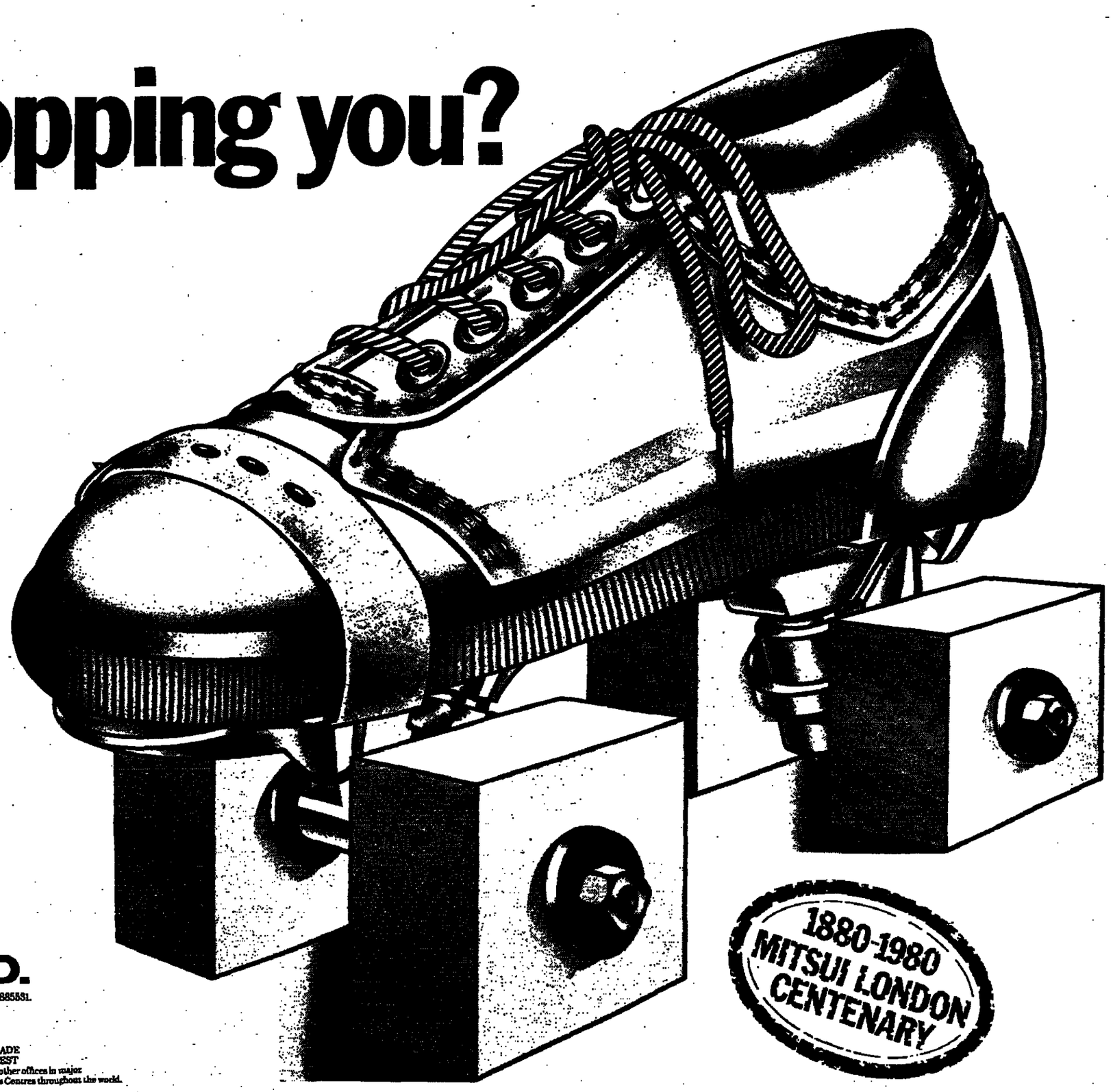

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Japan Moves to Reverse Economic Trend

Continued from Page 7S

and aluminum, all of which have been affected by production-cost increases and declining demand overseas. Ethylene production in July, for example, dropped 18 percent from July a year ago.

Even in capital equipment investment, which has been a pillar of economic strength in recent years, some difficulty is expected in the early part of next year. According to a recent government estimate, despite the fact that equipment investments are expected to increase by 10.9 percent in the July-September quarter and 6.3 percent between October and December, the forecast for the first three months of 1981 is not good. The chief reason, an expected 6-percent decline in machinery orders during the present quarter, will likely be felt six months from now, pulling down overall equipment investments.

What is particularly worrisome for policymakers is that most of the negative signs — perhaps the most significant being the decline in consumer spending — are from the domestic sector, which has played a major role in fostering strong economic growth.

The other major concern is that declines in the rates of consumer spending and productivity come at a time when inflationary pressures are prevailing, leaving economists with an unclear choice regarding the best policy.

On top of the Bank of Japan's decision to ease or adjust the money supply, a number of other stimulatory measures are likely to be implemented in the near future. These include the promotion of public-works spending, which the government is planning to introduce after October; measures to support the ailing housing industry, which, according to a recent report by the construction ministry has witnessed a decline in nonresidential construction starts since April; the increased promotion of industrial plant exports, at present destined mainly for the Middle East, and a greater reliance on electric power.

Exports are likely to continue strong. Between January and June, exports increased at a 21.6-percent pace on a year-to-year basis. Export letters of credit received, another indication of export trends, also increased 17 percent over the previous year.

However, even in the area of exports, there is concern in the business community that overseas shipments may decelerate in the months ahead, largely because of the recession in the United States, but also because of growing protectionist pressures in the United States and friction in the vital automobile sector.

Auto Exports

In anticipation that record auto exports to the United States will drop, Japan's steel industry has decided to cut back production. Eishiro Saito, president of the Nippon Steel Corp., recently suggested that Japan's production of steel in the current fiscal year (through March, 1981) would drop by between 3 million and 4 million tons from last year's level of 113 million tons.

The need to stimulate a sagging economy, though, is a symptom of a more serious fiscal illness — namely, a growing national debt, which is rooted in the government's deficit-spending policies. As things stand, Japan's outstanding government bonds are expected to reach 71 trillion yen ($334 billion) by the end of the fiscal year.

Furthermore, this trend is expected to continue. Informed opinion has suggested that the national debt may exceed 100 trillion yen within the next few years.

The Japanese have been unwilling to make the difficult choice between a spending cut, which would affect such politically sensitive areas as public education and the already-thin social security and welfare sectors, and a politically dangerous tax increase, which the late Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira proposed immediately before the 1979 general election, almost costing him the prime ministership at the time.

Government Cuts

Among the leading candidates for government cuts are annual subsidies for health insurance programs, substantial subsidies for the nation's food-support system, and financial backup for the deficit-ridden Japanese National Railways, which reported a current account deficit of more than 840 billion yen in fiscal 1979. Government subsidies reportedly account for 32.5 percent of the current budget.

Finance Minister Michio Watanabe has emphasized that new taxes will be unavoidable if Japan is to ensure stable economic growth and, equally important, reduce the nation's huge budgetary deficit without cutting into essential welfare programs.

Problems for Leaders

The form of taxation, though, presents a number of problems for conservative political leaders. In recent weeks, the pros and cons of implementing a value added tax (a general tax applied at each stage of the exchange of goods and services all the way to the consumer, who bears the burden) have again been raised. However, the political implications of such a tax, in that the lower-income taxpayers would have to bear the biggest share of the burden, will in all likelihood prevent its implementation for at least a couple of years, or until the government decides to undertake an overall tax reform.

The recent landslide victory by Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party has given Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki the luxury of being able to consider an across-the-board tax increase, which would most likely have at its core the controversial value-added tax. Finance Minister Watanabe, reflecting the views of the conservative party, has suggested that indirect taxation should account for roughly half of total tax revenues.

Other tax possibilities are an increase in corporate taxes, a revenue stamp and a liquor tax. The idea of a corporate tax increase (of up to 2 percent) at a time when business activity is slowing down is not a popular one.

Language Cited as Barrie To Modernization in Offic

Continued from Page 7S

Moreover, information written in ideographs, in combination with either of the Japanese phonetic alphabets, as it is commonly done, does not lend itself to storage in computer memory devices. Computer systems that will process this type of information have been developed but their wide usage is being impeded by the complexity of their operation and their high price.

In an effort to overcome this difficulty, the Toshiba Corp. has reached out into the little-developed realm of optical discs, popularly known as videodiscs.

This electronic device, known as the DF-2000 image recorder, consists of a laser scanner, optical disc storage and a plain paper copier, all hooked to a keyboard and display terminal.

Working much like a facsimile machine, the system scans and digitizes a page, writing the data on the disk in less than four seconds. When the document's address is later typed into the keyboard, the page is retrieved within four seconds, with 14 additional seconds needed to print a copy. Each disk will store 10,000 documents.

With a price tag of $60,000, it is intended for use by large enterprises with big paper files, such as banks, insurance companies and real estate firms. Toshiba says the system will be available next year.

Handwritten documents, moreover, are by their very nature bulky, requiring large drawer, desk and filing-cabinet space. Also, once filed, they are hard to retrieve.

As a result, such documents, especially those related to pending matters, tend to be left within easy reach on desks. In consequence, Japanese offices generally take the appearance of being a morass of clutter. Such paper logjams also contribute to the slowness of the Japanese corporate decision-making process.

When, in the West, the chief executive who runs a one-man show or a management committee that exercises top corporate authority makes an important decision, the company staff is informed and is given detailed instructions as to how it is to be carried out.

But not so in Japan. Company executives are not supposed to impose their will lest they be accused of being despots. They are expected to create an atmosphere in which their subordinates are encouraged to come up with new ideas and thus engender a consensus about the conduct of company affairs.

This attitude is reflected in the *ringi-seido*, which could be loosely translated as the "system of circulating documents for approval or disapproval." Under this system, when someone in a company has an idea that he believes is worthy of corporate action, he writes up a proposal and passes it on to his immediate superior with the request that it be read and forwarded up the company's hierarchical ladder.

Some weeks, or even months, later posal will reach the chief executiv stamped with the seals (instead of si of those who have read it and agree concept. Those who disagree or have tions will have made their attitude commenting, again in handwriting.

If support for the proposal is unan nearly unanimous, the chief execut gives it his blessing and discusses wit cerned how to start the recommended

Foreign critics of the *ringi* system tantamount to having privates eng military operation draw up a plan and pass it along the chain of com their highest-ranking officer for app execution.

The believers in this system contes contrary, that as the proposal goes u porate ladder it will become known gers in various administrative funct levels so that should its execution t on, subsequent group action and clo ation — the key elements of Japa corporate management — is vastly because of the already existing consen

Furthermore, they point out that that the proposal has been examine proved by a large number of man officers diffuses individual responsibi event that the recommended action ure.

On the other hand, they admit that circulation given to such a proposal danger of security leaks. But they co this risk is minimal when the traditio ty of employees to their company is account.

Hundreds of young Japanese have home with Master of Business Adm sheepskins after studying at Harvard and other leading American univers to find that the top-to-bottom style o ment they were taught does not ye ceptance in most Japanese corporati

Such practices are admittedly time ing, reduce productivity and lead to cy, especially at senior levels. But being retained as being in harmony philosophy and attitudes of compa tives as well as employees.

The Japanese white-collar employ erally looked upon as a "hard wo gets to work on time and stays late.

In the view of Dr. Manglin M staff psychologist at the New York I ance Co., "hours alone are not an ap measure [of work], although they ma a person who is inefficient."

If that is so, the Japanese white-co er, despite his outward diligence, is h ficient. A Tokyo television station tioned 100 of them, chosen at rando much work they accomplished in on startling reply from the majority w hours."

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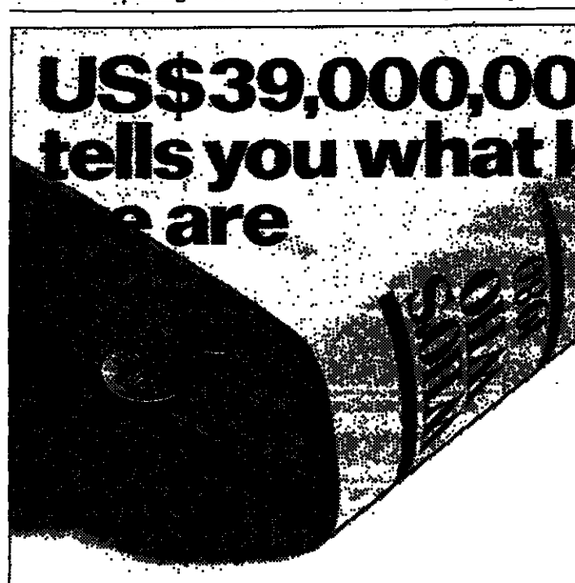

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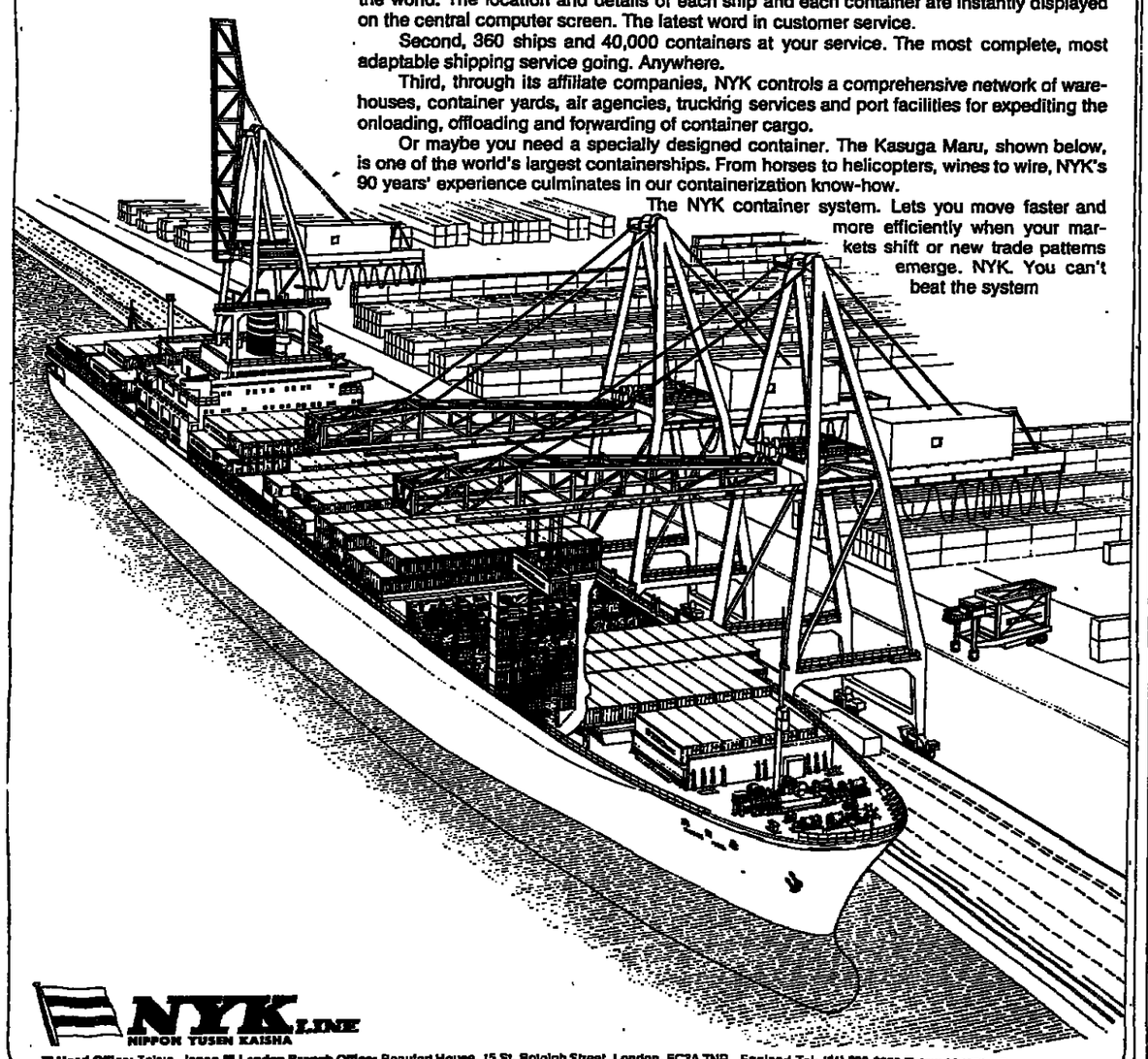

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By contrast, West Germany — although it is Europe's industrial powerhouse and the world's most formidable exporter — has made only pro-forma attempts at setting national industrial priorities. Instead, it relies primarily, as it has since 1948, on market forces and on decisions by individual companies to channel resources into industries with the highest growth potential. Britain, in another contrast, failed to halt a long slide from being one of Europe's richest countries to being one of its poorest, despite nearly two decades of government-directed efforts to reshape the economy through a network of government-business-labor councils — and despite $130 billion of government grants, subsidies, and equity investments aimed at propping up a variety of industries.

What Japan's experience demonstrates is that coherent national planning can be a potent instrument for improving a nation's economic performance — to the point, in Japan's case, where it may soon challenge the United States for global industrial supremacy. But Germany's impressive achievements without a national industrial strategy, and Britain's decline despite efforts at industrial planning and promotion, point to a more fundamental factor in economic performance. What Japan and Germany both have, and Britain lacks, is a broad national consensus among social groups on basic economic priorities. A primary focus of this consensus in Japan, Germany, and other economically successful countries is productivity, perceived as the key to jobs, prosperity, and even national security. In Britain, by contrast, "we have never had the sense of urgency about productivity of the Germans or even the French," says Rupert Hambro, executive director of Hambros Bank Ltd.

U.S. Reindustrializing

The United States, if it is to succeed in reindustrializing, will have to create an understanding throughout society that productivity is crucial to the achievement of other national goals. Whereas formerly, Japanese flocked to the United States to learn technology, Americans are now going to Japan to study productivity, notes Hiroshi Watanabe, managing director for research and development at Hitachi Corp. "The problem in the United States is not one of technology but of economics and politics," he says.

In the 1980s the United States will also have to adopt international competitiveness as the touchstone of its industrial strategy if it hopes to match the performance of the economically successful nations. What that will require is a wide agreement by workers, managers and political leaders that the nation as a whole, and each individual company — if it is dependent on overseas markets or vulnerable to inroads by foreign products — must be internationally competitive. "You have to look at the exposed sectors of the economy," says Bruce Scott, a professor at Harvard's graduate school of business administration who has analyzed the performance of European economies. "The tests are: 'Can you maintain market share?' and 'Can you do it profitably?' "

That is why the United States will have to join in the scramble for world market shares, a crucial element in the "export-led" growth strategies of Germany and Japan, as well as "new Japans" such as Korea, Taiwan, and Singapore. "Exports have played a key role in each of these success stories — each has been able to achieve a high or rapidly rising market share in the world trade of manufactured goods," Mr. Scott says. "This export performance has put pressure not only on American companies and American workers but on other industrialized countries as well."

The effort to develop a national industrial strategy, and the debate that stirs, should itself help to create a greater sense of urgency in the United States about these issues. Other countries' experience, although not entirely applicable to the United States, suggests policies that have proven effective in dealing with the critical problems that the United States now faces — and warns of policy pitfalls to avoid.

Data Charts and Analysis

A 357-page compilation of data charts, and analysis, issued in April by the Ministry of International Trade Industry under the title "Industrial Policy Vision of the 1980s," is being studied by Japanese businessmen as an authoritative investment guide. By pinpointing industries that MITI considers to have the best growth potential, the report indicates the types of investments that are likely to be eligible for official financial assistance and incentives.

Although it carries MITI's imprimatur the report is actually a product of Japan's broad policymaking consensus. Thus the shaping of Japan's industrial strategy for the 1980s also shows how consensus works to enlist virtually all sectors of Japanese society in a coordinated productive effort. The choice of favored industries was approved by an advisory board called the Industrial Structure Council, composed of more than 50 representatives from government, business and academia. The document is the outcome of 10 to 15 industrial policy meetings at which consumers, labor unions and other groups were represented, and of countless smaller sessions between MITI officials and these groups over endless cups of tea. Sessions of the council, according to Kiyohiko Fukushima, economist at Tokyo's Nomura Research Institute, are like "a big meeting of relatives... they all know each other and can readily compromise their interests."

In the broad context of Japanese consensus, one such compromise was the settlement of this year's spring labor "offensive" with wage increases well below the rise in the consumer price index. Because workers recognized that they would ultimately suffer if their companies were hurt, Mr. Fukushima says, "it was easy to persuade the unions to take over small salary increases."

The development of advanced products and new techniques that MITI will promote in the 1980s is a continuation of the emphasis on "knowledge-intensive" industries that began in 1970. Financing for investments in such industries will be provided by MITI in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance and the government's Japan Development Bank. In fiscal 1980, JDB will lend around $4.5 billion. But the government's lending will also trigger a large volume of loans by commercial banks that take the JDB's actions as a signal of official support for the borrowers.

In research and development, the collective judgment of industrial managers largely determines how big government subsidies should be spent. "When MITI makes policy, it is not really their policy but is based on the consensus of Japanese industry," says Hitachi's Watanabe.

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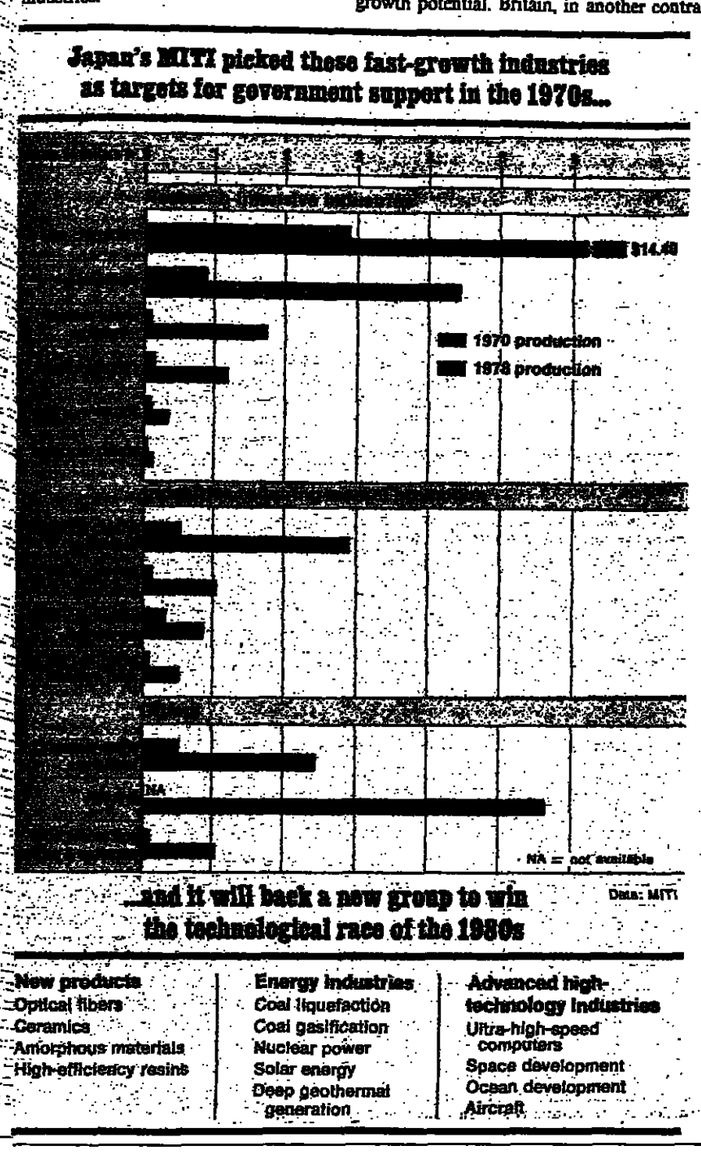

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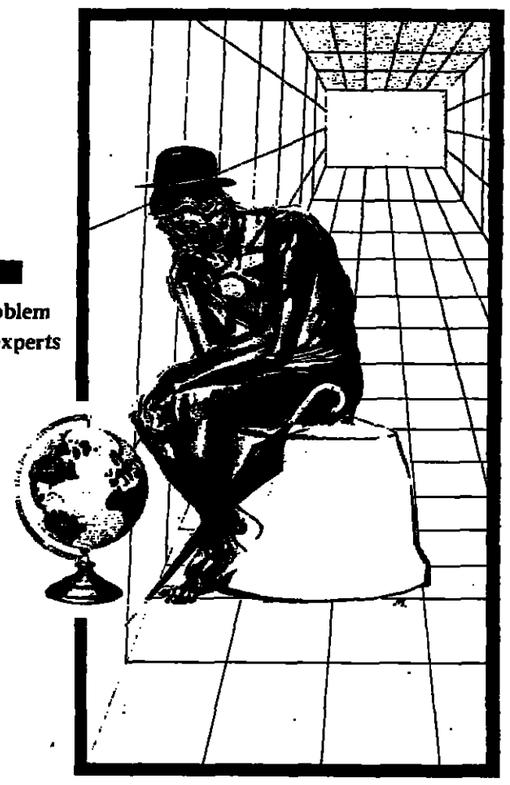

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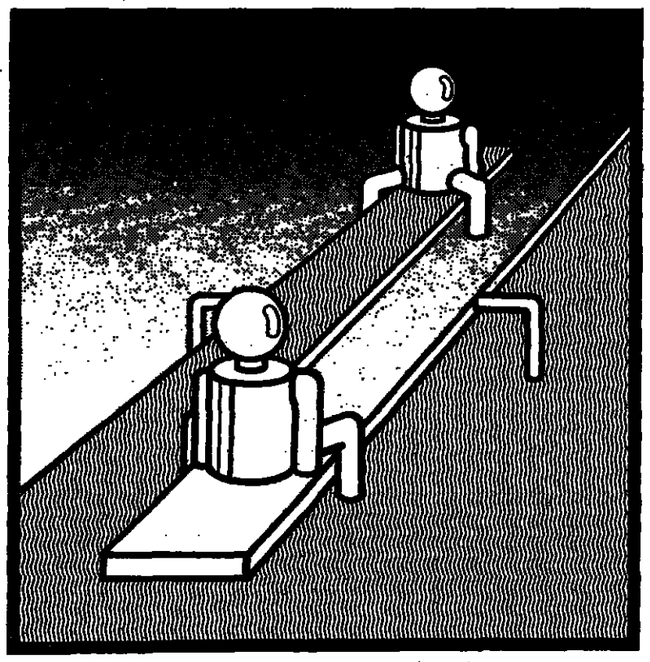

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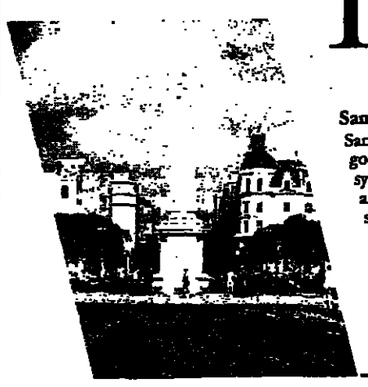
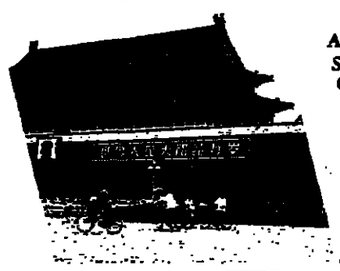


Sanwa continues to expand its international activities

Sanwa's international activities are worldwide in scope. A good example of this fact is the bank's recent $35 million syndicated loan to Argentina's Obras Sanitarias de la Nacion, a company which holds almost 90% of Argentina's water supply and sewage disposal market. Sanwa managed this medium-term loan, with two major European banks, and also managed a separate ¥3.4 billion loan. With ongoing accomplishments such as this, Sanwa continues to push forward its network expansion goals. The bank plans to upgrade its Panama office to full branch status, and to open representative offices in Madrid and Buenos Aires this fall.



A joint venture with China's capital city

Sanwa Bank has had a long and friendly relationship with China, a relationship that has borne fruit with many Sanwa "firsts" vis-a-vis commercial activities with that country. In May this year Sanwa marked another first when it announced the establishment of a joint venture with the city of Beijing. The primary object of this joint venture, which will be physically located in Japan, will be to promote the flow of business information between Japan and Beijing, so that economic relationships can be strengthened and encouraged.

Sanwa marks two steps forward in electronic banking

Sanwa Bank recently played a leading role in developing a computer-linked automatic cash dispenser network among seven of the largest commercial banks in Japan. This new tie-up will greatly aid depositors by enabling them to withdraw their funds from any of the 4,500 cash dispensers of the participating banks. Sanwa also recently inaugurated a futuristic computer access system which permits busy clients to check their account balances and receive notices of incoming funds by simply picking up a pushbutton telephone. Responses are given in an electronic voice. This is the bank's first step in the direction of a broad spectrum of telephone-based electronic banking services.

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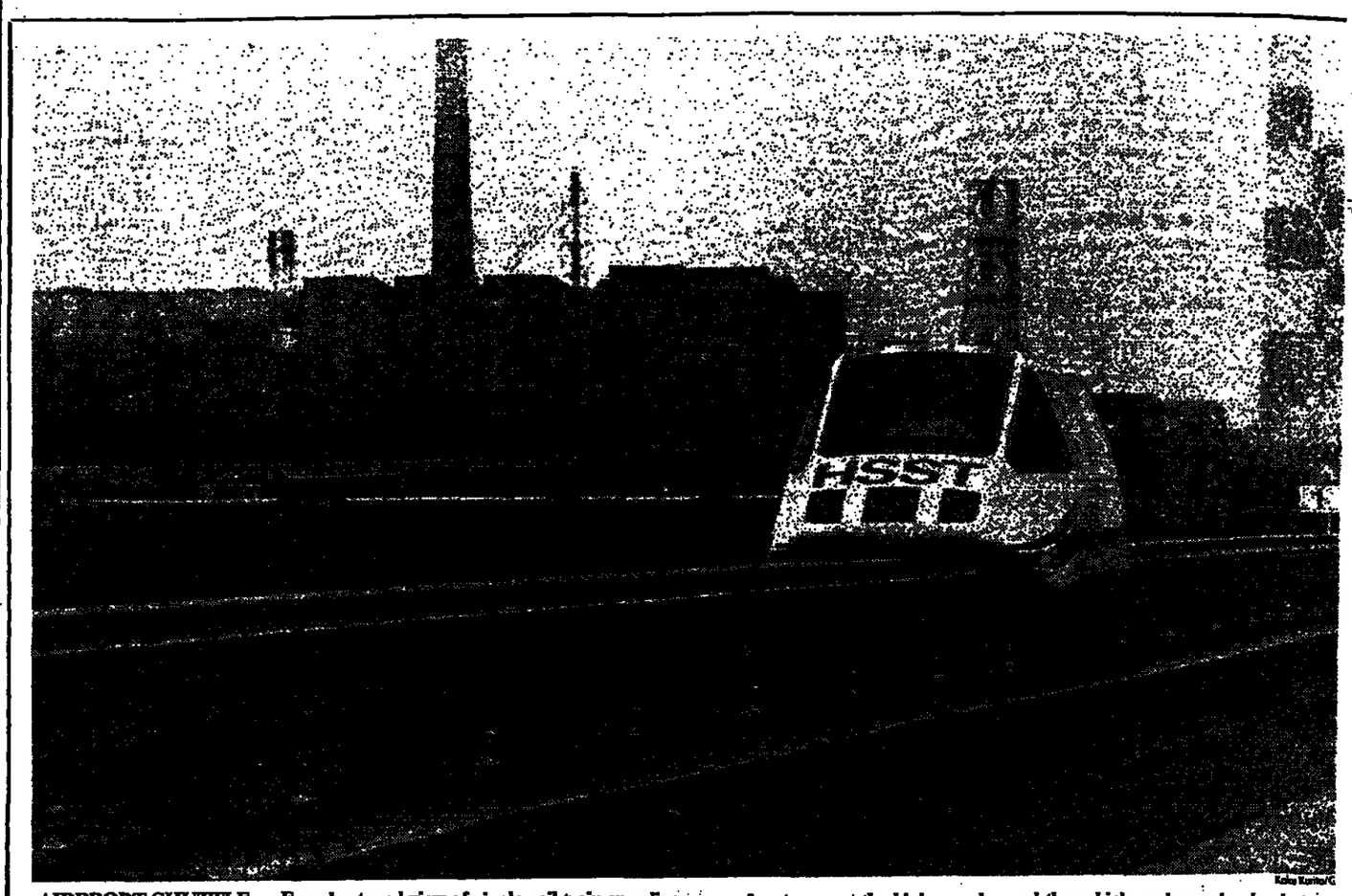

AIRPPORT SHUTTLE — Foreshortened view of single-rail train speeding passengers from downtown Tokyo to Narita airport in a suburb. The initials on front are not the high-speed sound the vehicle makes going by, but sta for the name of the company that has operated the system since 19

Princess Carries Banner for Women's Rights in Jap

By Joseph McClellan

WASHINGTON (WP) — The emperor's daughter is clad simply in a white dress with diagonal blue stripes. The only jewelry is a plain gold locket on a chain around her neck.

Her family has ruled Japan — and been the object of religious ritual — for nearly 3,000 years. Yet there is a brief, awkward moment as she sits down to chat with an American visitor. What do the unwritten laws of politeness and deference require? Both parties stand diffidently in front of their chairs until a translator suggests, "Won't you sit down?" and then both bodies descend to the chairs in perfect synchronization.

The daughter of the emperor is an ardent supporter of women's rights in a country where this is a new idea.

The princess is fiftyish, with just a few strands of gray showing in her jet-black hair. She sits almost like a statue, her hands immobile in front of her, her face serene but almost never smiling. She seldom gestures; when she does, it has a special impact.

Troublesome Word

"She speaks English," one is assured, but the only English word she actually uses during a half-hour conversation is "yes" — a word that can get you into trouble in Washington.

"Are you enjoying your visit to Washington, Your Highness?"

"Yes."

"I am very pleased to meet you, Your Highness."

"Yes."

The princess is addressed as "Your Highness," but her name is Atsuko Ikeda. Her husband is a member of the traditional nobility, a count, and no relation to Hayato Ikeda, who was the prime minister of Japan in the early 1960s and one of the chief architects of Japan's spectacular postwar recovery.

Her personal name ends, as do the names of many Japanese women, with the suffix "ko," which means child. ("Ko" attached to a word designates the status of a child: An "onna" is a woman, and "onnanoko" a girl.)

She is an ardent supporter of women's rights in a country where this is a new idea.

Recently she was in Washington attending the 45th international convention of Zonta, the women's organization, and she carried her nation's flag in a public procession that included the flags of 46 other nations. The princess was the center of attention. Nobody in her family had ever done anything like this before. It was also a revolutionary development that she came to Washington alone, with just one chaperone rather than an entourage.

Exquisitely Polite

She is very quiet, self-contained, exquisitely polite. Formal poise is an imperial tradition: Her family is a public institution, though its members almost never appear in public.

Her father, Emperor Hirohito, has been the emperor of Japan since Christmas Day in 1926, which was not called Christmas Day in Japan, where Hirohito was venerated as a god. He is still regarded as such by some of his people, but a readjustment of image began on Aug. 15, 1945, when he broadcast the announcement of Japan's surrender in World War II.

Now he is the head of a constitutional monarchy. His oldest son, Crown Prince Akihito, is married to a commoner, Michiko Shoda. But he remains, according to tradition, the 124th lineal descendant of the first emperor, Jimmu Tenno, who led a migration from the West in the 17th century and established his capital at Yamato.

Visiting a country where she can see people everywhere driving Japanese cars, watching television on Japanese sets, listening to Japanese transistors and taking pictures with Japanese cameras, her reaction is: Where is all the Coca-Cola? "In Japan," she said, "we have a Coca-Cola machine every 50 feet. I have not seen a Coca-Cola machine since I have been here." A princess leads a sheltered life, particularly when traveling abroad.

As for the products of Japanese technology all over the American landscape, she stops to think for a long moment before saying:

"It is your know-how. The Americans taught us how after the war. The Japanese have to make a living by working hard. We have no natural resources, only our brains. We are very grateful to the United States, and we wish to maintain friendly relations in the future."

U.S. Soy Sauce

What has America given to Japan beyond Coca-Cola? Well, the emperor's daughter said, there are soybeans. "On my table at home is a bottle of soy sauce made with American soybeans. My *tofu* [bean curd — a staple in the Japanese diet] — is made with Ameican soy beans. We have ketchup from the United States . . . blue jeans . . . chewing gum . . ."

When the princess married her noble suitor 27 years ag chose a lifetime project o they would work togethe being interested in zoolo decided to start a zoo.

"I had a large plot of la explained, "and we decide it for a zoo for children. need much happiness. L was the Year of the Chil we started long before."

The Ikedas are childless no children, so I share my the animals."

She remembers her ow hood as "very happy."

Very protected, too. Th tion (and the restraints with it) may be slightly att but traces remain. "My brother, the crown prince, a beautiful farewell gift an sage, 'Please have a nice tr U.S.A.,' " she said. "But band was very worried t traveling alone."

Atsuko Ikeda came to W ton specifically for the convention of Zonta, a se ganization for women in e positions. It began in the States as a group work women's suffrage and its c decided to continue it a battle was won.

"I was asked to enter th promote social welfare," t cess said, "and I find it ve esting. I shall do my part ing people. I am particula ested in the position of We wish to take our par advancement of society whole."

"Long ago, women were behind men — but now, w coming educated. And wit ty of the sexes, we are abl mote ourselves as humar We are promoting world p

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Japanese Challenge U.S. Semiconductor Industry

by Maurice H. Bood

) ALTO, Calif. — The U.S. miconductor industry faces 980s a series of major chal- to its position as the world according to many Ameri- erts. And the Japanese are guard of the challengers. seem to be feeding the Jap- nother industry every few And you know, after a ou start running out of in- . You can keep on burning e to keep your house but you'll soon run out of e," said Wilf Corrigan, for- irman of the board of Fair- Camera and Instrument

onductors, including the ous "computer-on-a-chip" brought the computer into nstream of American life, e bedrock upon which U.S. ice in advanced technolo- based. From controlling pliances to guiding sophis- nissiles, from energy-con- lectronic automobile en- ntrol to life-saving medical ent, semiconductors are vi- lping the United States im- productivity, increase effi- achieve full employment, with its Western allies — h military parity with rival ies.

challenges include simplify- use of semiconductors, an adequate number of to write programs for devic- beating back an attempt by nent-supported overseas ies to overtake the U.S. ip.

had the feeling that Silicon a part of California known concentration of high-tech- industry] was our

Headquarters of Intel Corp., Santa Clara, Calif., developer in 1971 of the silicon chip

proprietary product and that nobody else could ever guess how to make advanced semis. Well, the Japanese are doing it superbly now and others may follow," said John Fluke, president of his own high technology company.

The decade ahead offers different challenges from those of the 1970s — and potentially greater rewards — according to Andrew Grove, president and chief operating officer of Intel Corp., Santa Clara, Calif., a leading manufacturer of semiconductors.

"The problem we faced in 1970 was to reduce the cost of processing information. Our solution was to integrate more and more components on a single chip. Today, we can put over 100,000 on a chip." Dr. Grove said.

"The problem of the 1980s will be different. It will be to reduce the cost the customer has to pay to solve a problem, create a new product or achieve a solution. Inexpensive solutions mean more applications and users, and more growth for semiconductor companies."

But, Dr. Grove said, this unflagging growth is itself causing a major problem — a shortage of software engineers and the programmers who design, write and maintain the codes that tell a computer or microcomputer what to do.

He estimated that more than a million people will be working on microcomputer software by 1990. By comparison, U.S. electronic engineering schools produced only 17,000 graduates in 1979 and the picture is no more promising worldwide.

To solve this software crisis, Dr. Grove believes, microprocessor manufacturers must use very large-scale integration (VLSI) technology to reduce the amount of programming needed to be done by customers.

"In other words, mass-produced VLSI chips can replace much of the software that tens of thousands of people would have to produce for different applications," Dr. Grove said.

Perhaps the most serious challenge confronting U.S. semiconductor manufacturers comes from abroad.

The Semiconductor Industry Association, a trade group of 42 U.S. semiconductor companies, recently warned their government that foreign competitors with virtually unlimited government support are rapidly eroding U.S. leadership in the semiconductor industry.

Its message: The United States must provide an environment for the semiconductor industry more nearly equal to that provided to its overseas competitors

The group testified that Japanese firms enjoy sharply higher debt-to-equity ratios than U.S. companies; thus the cost of capital for Japanese firms is significantly lower than for competing U.S. firms. Also, U.S. companies must generate profits for their investors, while principal Japanese competitors do not.

Eric Lidow, chairman of the International Rectifier Corp., said: "Government approval should be required for any foreign acquistion of a U.S. company classified as dealing in high technology."

The trade association is seeking approval of tax proposals that would replace the depreciation time for capital equipment and provide incentives for research and development.

In adition to the strategic advantages of U.S. leadership, the semiconductor industry represents a big financial payoff. The worldwide semiconductor market in 1979 is estimated at $6.6 billion. It is expected to nearly double to $12.2 billion by 1982.

The range of microcomputer applications is just beginning to take shape as industry enters the 1980s. Small silicon chips are being used to automate home appliances, to increase automobile gas mileage, and appear in life-saving medical equipment.

Personal Computers

Just emerging is a new concept — personal computers. Small, easy-to-use, low-cost computers are becoming popular in homes and offices.

Whole new applications areas will develop in the 1980s as the power of microcomputers increases, says Dr. Grove. The telecommunications industry is one where chips are now beginning to convert analog signals, such as a person's voice, into digital signals, greatly increasing the number of conversations that a telephone line can carry.

Microcomputers will serve as the central brain of robots that will do hazardous factory tasks, of equipment that will understand spoken words, and of machines that will greatly reduce the amount of paper now stifling business and government efficiency, freeing workers from performing tedious jobs and freeing them for more challenging work.

The silicon chip that emerged from Intel's development laboratory in 1971 as the first microprocessor has fostered whole families of more complex and powerful offspring. It contained all of the circuitry necessary to perform simple computational tasks. In the early 1980s, similar bits of silicon will perform many of the information-handling functions of today's room-sized mainframe computers, Dr. Grove predicted.

"Companies in the United States with good applications engineering and good customer interface will be more competitive than the Japanese can be," according to Dr. Orion Hoch, president of Intersil.

Rights in

agoya Bids to Play Host o 1988 Olympic Games

GOYA (Reuters) — This estern Japanese city has d a drive to play host to 8 Summer Olympic Games d off challenges from Mel- and possibly some Western an cities.

rst aim is to win crucial from the Japanese govern- which helped Tokyo play the 1964 Olympics and the n city of Sapporo hold the inter Games.

he government, which has ruggling to rectify Japan's tate finances, has told Na- o trim its original estimates ls totaling nearly $4 billion.

r International Olympic ttee rules, government ap- is imperative even though an Olympic Committee en- Nagoya's bid last October.

are 100 percent confident e cabinet will approve our to hold the 1988 Games, Fujise, an official of the city's Olympic Games Af- uncil, said.

Fujise said the council ex- formal government approv- month. The closing date for ations to hold the 1988 is in March of next year.

ever, officials at the Educa- finistry, which has indirect tion over the JOC, said re not aware of such a possibility and that the issue of government support was still open.

"We cannot organize the Olympics without state financial support," Mr. Fujise said, adding that the city authorities would have to reduce estimated costs, particularly in the public works sphere.

Nagoya will need to build a 70,000-seat main stadium, an indoor swimming pool and two gymnasiums for the Games, as well as remodel or expand 21 existing sports facilities at a cost of about $176 million.

This budget and an operation fund of $208 million was seen as being covered by local organizations. The remainder was earmarked as a public works expenditure.

Nagoya, a city of 2 million people and the headquarters of Japan's Toyota Motor Co., first studied the idea of holding the 1988 Games three years ago.

Mr. Fujise said the Japanese boycott of Afghanistan, in line with decisions taken by many other countries, was not expected to have an impact.

Both the Nagoya council and the JOC acknowledge that Melbourne, which played host to the 1956 Summer Games, is the only other city known to be in the running for the 1988 Games. Australia did not boycott the Moscow Olympics.

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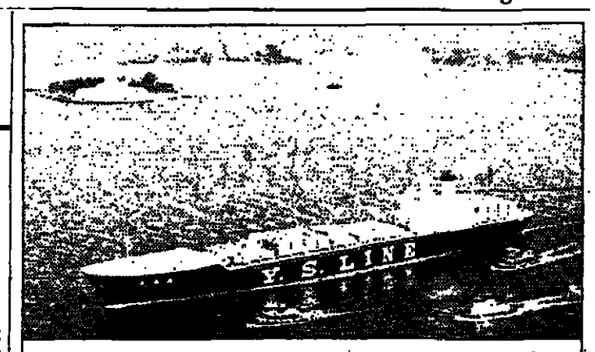

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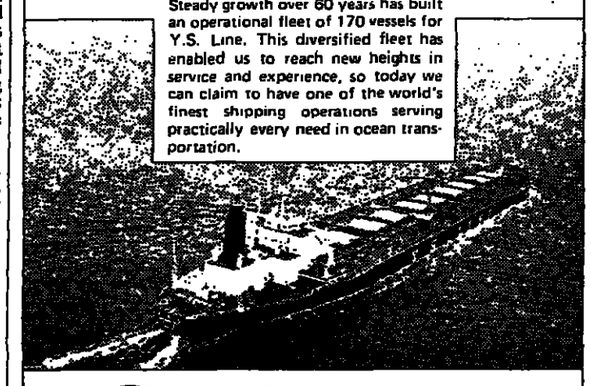

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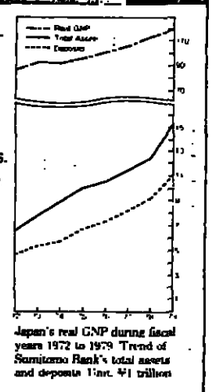

Japan's real GNP during fiscal years 1972 to 1979. Trend of Sumitomo Bank's total assets and deposits. Unit: ¥1 trillion

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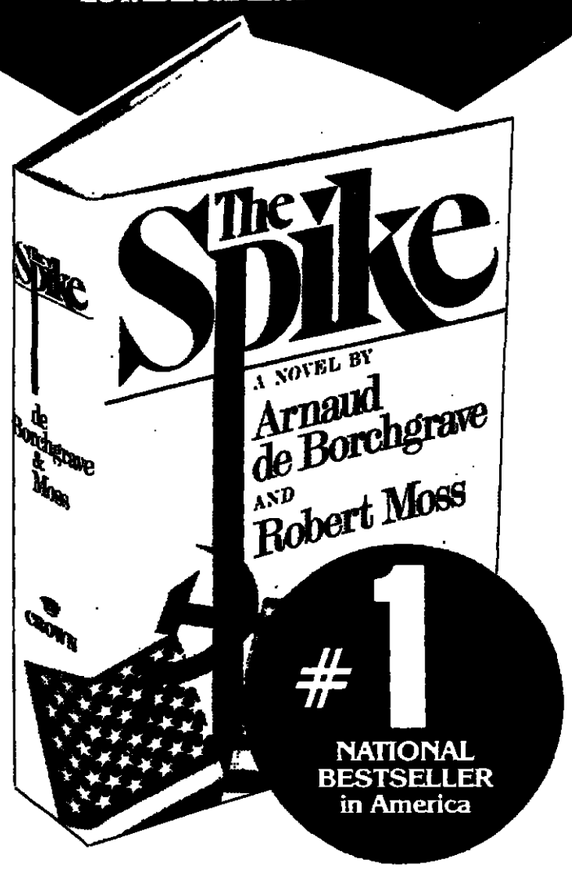

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Language

Minority Groups Step Up Campaigns for Their Own Tongue

By Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — A bank in Brittany recently began issuing checks printed in Breton. An encyclopedia in the Catalan language has been published in Barcelona. Spanish Basques pay extra for their children to learn Basque in schools. Lapps are demanding court translators so that litigation can be conducted in Lapp. French Canadian businessmen insist on conducting business in French. Welsh nationalists turn English-language road signs in the wrong direction to protest that they are not in Welsh. And you can get lost in Belgium because the road signs often refer to towns by their Flemish names, none of which seem to be on your map.

Why doesn't everyone just speak English or Esperanto or something and forget all those silly, inefficient languages? And don't they at least speak French in Belgium?

"The French Belgians [Walloons] speak French — and only French," laughs Jules Anthonissen: "They are defending *la culture francaise.* But they are going to have to make an effort to be more like Flemish people, who usually speak German, English and French too."

Anthonissen is director of the Flemish film section of the Ministry of Culture, dispensing 50 million Belgian francs ($1.7 million) in yearly subsidies for Flemish-language films. He reads from a newspaper article announcing an agreement, signed Sept. 9, designed to further linguistic and cultural unity between Flanders and the Netherlands. (The two languages have drifted apart something like French and Canadian-French.) "The Dutch and Flemish authorities have agreed to inaugurate an exchange program so that Flemish professors can teach in Dutch universities and vice versa. A joint parliamentary committee will explore cultural communication on all levels. This will be a common line of defense to preserve our two languages."

Meanwhile, in Wales, Gwynfor Evans had threatened a *fast unto death, until the British* government finally gave in to the demand for a Welsh-language television channel.

Evans was the first Welsh Nationalist Party (Plaid Cymru) member of parliament and is currently its president. "Language is the main vehicle of civilization," he said recently. "Where the native language goes, you have a diminution of vitality, intellectual and spiritual, and you end up with the rustic, the hick, a yokel chewing a straw. People become disinterested, confused, drained. That's why our fight is so furious. But it's an uphill fight because our people have suffered so much psychological violence that their identity has been almost totally destroyed."

Dylan Thomas and the Welsh

Dylan Thomas, Welsh poet famous for his poetry in English, wrote to a friend in 1933: "It's impossible for me to tell you how much I want to get out of it all. Out of the narrowness and the dirtiness, out of the eternal ugliness of the Welsh people. I am sick. This bloody country is killing me."

That was before a Time magazine cover proclaimed "Ethnics Are In" in the early '70s. Minority cultures are now re-exploring what they once discarded. Polish-Americans are learning to speak Polish, in Brittany there is an increase in the number of students learning Breton. You can imagine Thomas today, perhaps writing in Welsh, re-examining his Welshness with more thought and subtlety.

In 1971, many Belgian ministries were split into French and Flemish sections. "It was democracy in action," explains Anthonissen: "The Flemish people are now 60 percent of the population. Until recently the most important jobs were in French hands, most of the capital was French. Business was conducted in French. This had to change.

"It's a fight. My predecessor in this job was a Francophile who liked to speak French. When I came I said there would be no subsidies unless the producers, distributers and festival organizations employed at least 60 percent Flemish speakers."

Flemish films need subsidies because only 6 million Belgians and 14 million Dutch speak the language, not enough for a viable film industry. In 1938, author and scenarist Herman Teirlinck explained why it was so important for him to work on the Belgian film "The Eye" in Flemish: "We desperately tried to act against the abundance and overwhelming effect of foreign motion pictures. . . . My country and my people, they've been living together for centuries on that same patch of land. We were able to turn something loose on those people and landscapes. It was the atmosphere of that land and the typically Flemish aspect of it. You can see that there's a vision of absolute unity: the language is ours."

It has just been announced that the "First Assembly of the Fourth World" will take place in London next summer. "Fourth World" is a term used to describe peoples with their own languages, cultures and histories who exist as minority cultures within states. The assembly manifesto states: "Many people are justifiably concerned about the varied manifestations of violence and destructiveness by young people in different parts of Europe. . . . much of this violence has its origins in the destruction of community life, in the unthinking process of de-culturation and the overcentralization of the prevailing mass societies, a process to which the loss of identity and language, whether Breton, Basque, Welsh or any other of Europe's historic languages, is intimately related."

Says Anthonissen: "You must understand that in the last 10 years or so, French cultural colonialism was very strong in Belgium. The Flemish people still resent that. Some of them refuse to speak French, even if they know how. A tourist is often better off speaking English than French in Brussels. Language has become a symbol."

Films in Paris

Brickman's 'Simon' Satirizes Scientists in Spaced-Out Slapstic

Marshall Brickman

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The fate of native humor abroad is impossible to predict. In the United States "La Cage aux Folles" has proven to general surprise the most prosperous screen comedy ever to have come from France, while Woody Allen has leaped language barriers to emerge as a favored funnyman on the Continent.

Now Marshall Brickman, who collaborated with Allen on the writing of "Manhattan" and "Annie Hall" (for which the co-authors shared an Academy Award for the best original screenplay) is making his directorial debut with "Simon," on exhibit at the Colisee and the Quartier Latin (in English) after its world premiere, not at home but at the Deauville film festival last week.

Brickman's initial plunge into direction is a satirical fantasy, somewhat reminiscent of "Dr. Strangelove." An institute for "advanced concepts" has been endowed with limitless funds by Washington officials but its board of research scientists are madmen. Their insane experiments are held responsible for most of the bizarre occurrences of the last 10 years from the pirating of Nielsen ratings to the developing of Legionnaires' disease. Their project of the moment is to pass off a maverick university professor as an extraterrestrial being on a visit to this planet. The professor is lured to the clinic and brainwashed into believing this. Before long he is a media figure, then a cult hero and then an outlaw, causing nationwide harum-scarum.

The premise has been treated to Mack Sennett slapstick, with Alan Arkin as the off-balance savant and Madeline Kahn as the chief instrument of the science-fiction metamorphosis. It is an odd chowder of Marx Brothers logic, macabre warnings, Keystone Kops chases, visual gags, sassy one-liners and crazy parody.

Marxist Inspiration

Brickman, tall and solemn-faced, is a *deadpan jester.* He confesses that Groucho Marx is one of his inspirations and demonstrates this with a typical Marxian retort when a journalist at his Deauville press conference inquired if he had been nourished on Jewish humor. "No, I was nourished on Jewish food," he replied.

He grew up in the same Brooklyn district as Allen. "We make an annual pilgrimage to our former ghetto homes near Ocean Avenue. In the opening of 'Annie Hall' we gave a glimpse of the neighborhood. It hasn't changed," he remarked with a deprecating wince.

"I began writing cabaret skits and then contributed material for the Dick Cavett and 'Tonight' televison shows. Just recently I had a hand in revising the old movie musical '42d Street' into the new Broadway musical for David Merrick. The TV studio and theater work is valuable training with its demands for sudden revisions and improvisation, but I find that I've learned more about writing from direction.

"Films have undergone an evolution during the last 20 years. There is more room for the individual, personal film today than in the days of the studio system. New ideas, good and bad, are more welcome. I've already finished a second script I want to direct. Its working title is 'Valium' and I had Peter Sellers in mind for the lead. Now that he's gone I'd like Peter Cook for the role."

* * *

Maurice Pialat's "**Loulou**" (at the Quintette, the Colisee and the Bretitz) is a new film of attractive originality and quality. It makes no compromise with forthright observation or with what is held to be conventional popular taste. It is, among other things, a refreshing relief.

It takes the ordinary triangle situation and amusingly and ironically turns it inside out. Nelly, a young woman of upper-class social position, earns her own living in advertising. For some time she has consorted with a man of like background, but on encountering Loulou, a ne'er-do-well drifter, she falls in love with him and changes her lifestyle. Loulou, a fe humble station, is not a h or an incipient pimp. He lazy and indifferent. To li her is pleasant and as she he reasons, why should I with him liberates her fr humdrum existence. She d want to go back. What b an adventure turns out to destiny.

Pialat's concern is with ter, not plot. He draws monly acute portraits of th woman and the bean who her from boredom, limiti ceaseless mystery at the human attachments. The duo are impersonated wi vincing accuracy by Isabel pert and Gerard Depardie minds, their emotions and have been caught to a nic

Subways

Grumbling Londoners Paying Record Fares

By Susan Linnee
The Associated Press

LONDON — London's bus and subway fares — already the highest in the world — went up another 13.5 percent on Sunday and many of the Londoners who queue patiently for tickets are starting to wonder why so many have to pay so much for so little.

"We regret these increases," said a release from London Transport, citing inflation caused by labor costs as the reason for the second fare hike this year.

Commuters in this city of 7 million, according to a recent London Transport survey, regret the hikes too, but wouldn't mind so much if there were some sign of improved service.

Fare Comparison

Comparison of fares with those in other countries is difficult because some systems use unit fares while others are based on distance, but a six-mile ride on the Underground — as Londoners call their subway system — went up to $1.93. That compares with 1.5 marks (85 cents) in Munich, Germany; 3 francs (75 cents) in Paris; 60 cents in New York and Tokyo (120 yen); 1 peso (5 cents) in Mexico City, and 5 kopeks (3 cents) in Moscow.

The state-run British Rail network, also relied on by London commuters, Friday announced a 19 percent hike in fares starting Nov. 30. The second increase in a year means rail passengers will be paying 40 percent more to ride than they did in January.

London buses are still red double-deckers, and men in pinstripe suits and rolled umbrellas still hop nonchalantly onto back platforms. And the world's oldest subway — the first line opened in 1863 — still rumbles through 120 miles of tunnels.

But members of the London Transport Passengers Committee have been timing the trains and found that on some subway lines the gap between trains is 14 minutes, not the 3 minutes scheduled.

Riders complain about erratic service, grimy windows, and high fares but unlike New Yorkers, they don't worry much about violence. Young toughs occasionally harass passengers, but the fear that stalks New York riders is not common.

Thatcher Government Blamed

Critics say fare hikes have kept a steady 9 percent lead on the current 16.3 rate of inflation and blame the tight-fisted Conservative government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher for failing to allocate more money for city transport.

But, says a spokesman for the thin Conservative majority on the Greater London Council, which oversees London Transport, "It's hardly fair to expect London rate [property tax] payers to underwrite the system, including the fares of 9 million tourists who visit each year."

If Labor wins next year's municipal elections, a spokesman said they would immediately reduce fares by 25 percent and seek at least a 50 percent fare subsidy, up from the present 24 percent. But until a Labor victory in the 1984 general elections, the council would be dependent on a Tory-controlled Parliament for any transport appropriation.

The Greater London Council Conservatives, who feel that those who use public transport should pay for it, favor granting at least half the allocation to roadbuilding.

Paris Policy

In Paris, where fares were increased last July, a decision to raise fares or subsidies comes straight from the Ministry of Transport and reflects the government's policy of trying to prove conservatives can take care of society's needs at least as well as socialists can.

Fares in Moscow and other socialist capitals have been maintained close to World War II levels through extensive subsidies, although costs have skyrocketed.

In South Africa, where efficient, segregated public transport is viewed as key to the maintenance of racial separation, fare increases are matters of concern for more than just economic reasons. Protests broke out in black townships earlier this month when 10 percent fare hikes were announced.

In Rome, it is possible to take unlimited rides on a single line for a month for the equivalent of $2.40. The public transport company, however, runs up large yearly deficits.

With low diesel fuel prices and heavy subsidies, Mexico City moves more than 3 million riders a day on buses and a French-built subway at the lowest fares outside the socialist world.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS
CINEMAS - THEATERS - RESTAURANTS - NIGHT CLUBS

IN ENGLISH
ELYSEES LINCOLN - 7 PARNASSIENS - ST. GERMAIN HUCHETTE - ST. LAZARE PASQUIER - MOVIES

PARIS AMUSEMENTS
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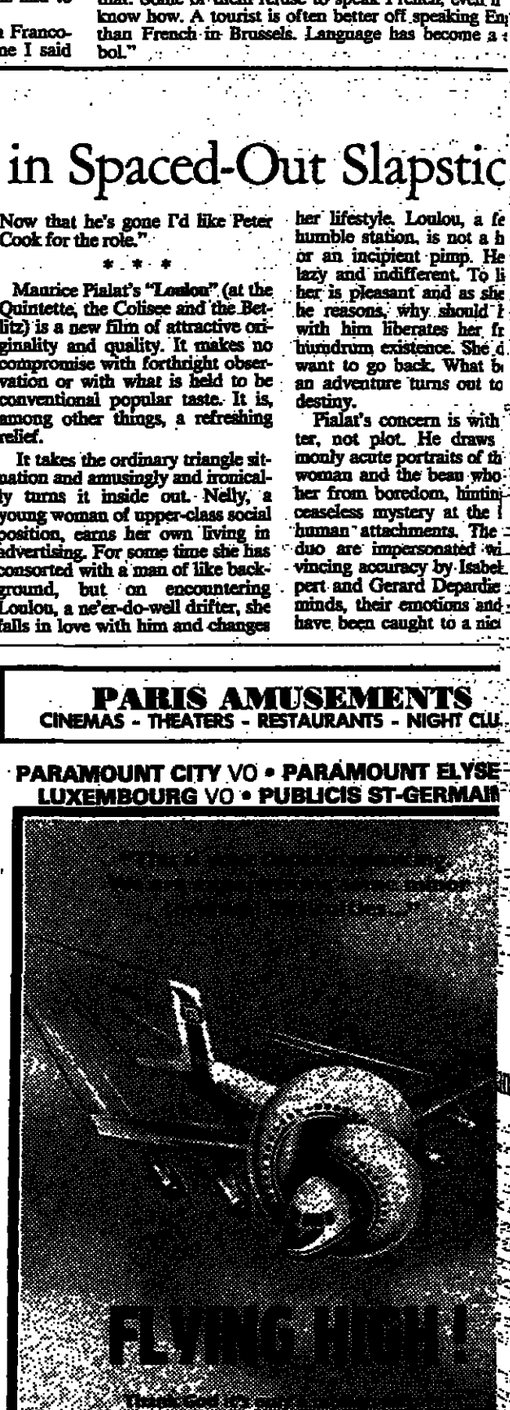

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 15 Wednesday, September 24, 1980 **

BUSINESS/FINANCE

[BU]SINESS NEWS BRIEFS

[Fiat] Sets Bonus Issue, Capital Increase

Reuters

[TURI]N — Fiat said Tuesday it plans a bonus issue of two ordinary [and one] preference share for every 60 held and a capital increase to 337.5 [billion li]re (about $395 million) from 165 billion.

[It a]lso said the board decided to take up a loan of 250 billion lire [from Me]diobanca, which holds about 2.3 percent of Fiat. IFI, the Agnel[li family] holding company holds about 30.6 percent in the company and [the Liby]an Arab Foreign Bank holds about 9.1 percent.

[The p]roposed capital increase will be effected by issuing 230 million [ordinar]y shares and 115 million preference shares priced at 700 lire for [each sha]re of 500-lire nominal value.

[The n]ew share issue will be offered to existing shareholders and hold[ers of th]at convertible stock on a basis of one new share for each share held, including those held through the bonus issue, and two [ordinar]y shares plus one preference share for every 18 convertible bonds held.

[U.K.] Aides Reported in Malaysia on Dunlop

Reuters

[KUAL]A LUMPUR — Two U.K. Department of Trade inspectors [arr]ived in Kuala Lumpur as part of the department's investigation [of th]e ownership of Dunlop Holdings Ltd., embassy officials said [...]

[Dunl]op asked the department to investigate Asian shareholdings fol[lowing s]teady buying that began in February. A takeover bid by a core [of] Malaysian buyers apparently led by businessman-politician Ab[dul Gh]afar Baba was likely to be the aim of the Malaysian purchases, analysts in Kuala Lumpur said.

[The i]nspectors, who have declined to talk to the press, were expected [in] Singapore on Wednesday and the east Malaysian state of Sabah [th]is week, sources said. The inspectors are to determine whether [those w]ith financial interests in Dunlop are able to control or materially [influenc]e its policy.

[BP,] Petromin Sign 5-Year LPG Contract

Reuters

[...]A — British Petroleum has signed a gas contract with the Saudi [...]n agency Petromin, the English-language newspaper Arab News [...]

[The n]ewspaper says that BP and Petromin signed a five-year contract [under w]hich BP will purchase 200,000 metric tons a year of liquefied [petrole]um gas. It gave no financial details.

[Mean]while, BP's chemical subsidiary said that it is examining all its [operati]ons and that further staff cuts can be expected. BP Chemicals, [which s]howed a first-half pre-tax loss of £34 million in Britain, said its [...] concentration on bulk chemicals has turned out to be a weak-[...]

[Gold] Fields Sees 'Modest' Gain

Reuters

[JOHA]NNESBURG — Gold Fields of South Africa Ltd. is expected to [show] continued but more modest improvement in earnings under pre[sent] conditions, Chairman Adriaan Louw says in the company's annu[al report].

[He s]aid total dividends for next year will depend largely on the aver[age gol]d price and escalation of working costs. If the rate of increase in [the gol]d price exceeds that for working costs, lower-grade ores will be [mined,] resulting in short-term lower production but extended lives for [min]es in the long term, Mr. Louw said.

[Peu]geot Said to Weigh Sales Reorganization

Reuters

[PARI]S — Peugeot-Citroen is considering a reorganization of its sales [networ]k, possibly involving the merging of the international sales chains [for Peu]geot, Citroen and Talbot cars, industry sources report.

[The r]eorganization is a response to a 20-percent drop in sales of Peu[geots a]nd Citroens and a 30-percent fall in sales of Talbots (formerly [Chrysle]r Europe) since the beginning of the year, the sources added.

[Sper]ry Buying Saab Shares in Joint Venture

Reuters

[NEW] YORK — Sperry Corp. said Tuesday it is acquiring Saab [...] shares in their joint venture, Saab Univac of Sweden, for undis[closed t]erms.

[Sperr]y said Saab Univac is one of the largest vendors of computers [and rel]ated electronic data-processing equipment in Sweden, Denmark, [Norwa]y and Finland.

U.S., Arabs Seek PLO Face-Saver

Effort to Avoid Fight At IMF-Bank Session

By Hobart Rowen
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — An effort to find a face-saving gesture for Arab nations defeated on a vote to get the Palestine Liberation Organization into next week's World Bank-International Monetary Fund meeting was under way Tuesday.

U.S. officials won an all-out drive to keep the PLO out of the meeting — which starts in Washington next Tuesday — for fear that Congress otherwise would cut off or sharply limit U.S. funds for the two international lending institutions.

On the other hand, rich Arab nations such as Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have indicated that they will cut off their support for the agencies if the PLO is refused observer status.

Instead of claiming victory, U.S. officials slapped a tight embargo on news of the results of the resolution barring the PLO. A vote of the 140 governors of the bank and IMF, completed Friday evening, went against the Arab bloc by what was described as a fairly close margin.

When the vote was in doubt, both sides informed the two institutions that they reserved the right to place the issue of PLO observer status on the agenda for the meeting itself, which would precipitate a public and probably acrimonious floor fight. In effect, what the United States and its supporters have been trying to do since Friday is discourage the Arab bloc from taking the question to the floor.

[Reuters quoted sources as saying that Saudi Arabia and Libya are fighting to reverse the Friday vote. The sources said the two states hope the complex procedural rules of the agencies will enable them to force seating of the PLO's financial arm, the Palestine National Fund.

[The sources said it appeared that the Saudis and Libyans were challenging the vote on technical grounds, asserting that some countries counted as voting had abstained and should not be included in the quorum tally. The two states asked the IMF's executive board to meet Tuesday to discuss the question, Reuters said.]

U.S. officials have been trying to get what they call a negotiated settlement that would allow the annual meeting to go about its main business — that is, seeking ways of helping poor nations overcome their balance-of-payment difficulties.

How Much Recovery? Ask the Fed

By Steven Rattner
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — While there is a consensus that the U.S. recession probably has ended, economists now believe that the Federal Reserve Board will play a particularly critical role in determining the size of the recovery.

At the same time, the Fed appears to be nearing another key decision in its attempt to manage the money supply, and the uncertainty of the direction of its monetary policy has left economists uncertain about the direction of the economy.

"If consumers continue to spend and if the monetary aggregates continue to move up, then the risk is that [Federal Reserve Chairman Paul] Volcker is going to come back and tighten up," said Robert Gough, an economist at Data Resources, a consulting firm.

That is the fear: unexpectedly large increases in the money supply in the past two months may prompt the Fed to raise interest rates once again, which could slow the economy.

One group of conservative economists, known as the Shadow Open Market Committee, called for just such a move Monday.

"The familiar pattern of high money growth during business expansions and low money growth during business contractions remains," the group said in a statement. "We favor an immediate end to the highly inflationary monetary policy of the past three to four months."

Fed Will Wait

The attitude of the Fed apparently has been to wait, hoping that the fast rate of growth of money in the summer would prove to be an aberration. In a series of interviews Monday, Federal Reserve governors seemed to continue to hold this view.

"If there is a strong demand for money out there and we have to resist it, then you begin to talk about shortness of money and credit before long," Fed governor Charles Partee said. "But it's pretty early to conclude that."

Mr. Partee also noted that clamping down on growth in the money supply as the economy grows is "pretty tough for an election year."

"There aren't any good options," said Lyle Gramley, another governor, of the Fed's current policy. "If you hold tough, you can't be sure you won't choke the recovery so much that none occurs. If you let loose, you lose all credibility."

The current debate over the Fed's action was occasioned by the report Friday of another large increase in money. M-1B — a closely watched measure encompassing cash and checking account-like deposits — rose by $1.8 billion in a week, bringing the three-month rate of increase to 16.2 percent.

By comparison, the Fed target range for 1980 is for a 4 to 6½ percent increase.

"We're now facing Round 2 of the 1980 money crunch," said Erich Heinemann, an economist at Morgan Stanley. "The Fed will end up choking this off and probably going too far on the downside."

Fed governors stress, however, that thus far over the year growth in the money supply has been more restrained. M-1B is up at an annual rate of 5.9 percent. Only M-R, which includes savings accounts, is above its target range and bank credit, another measure, is below the low end of the target range.

"We're pretty well back on target right now," said Henry Wallich, a conservative Fed governor. The Fed officials also appear reluctant to take strong monetary action at the moment because of uncertainty about the state of the economy. Signs of recovery are still sufficiently fragile to have left some officials uneasy.

"I don't fully know what's going on in the economy," said another governor, Nancy Teeters. "The information system lags behind a little bit."

Rising Interest Rates

There is concern about the economy among private economists, too, who worry about the effects of rising interest rates on the recovery. The 12½ percent prime rate, which banks charge their most credit-worthy borrowers, is up nearly 2 points from its low.

In a recent analysis, Townsend-Greenspan & Co. concluded: "If interest rates continue to rise, it would severely dampen the prospects for a recovery in the housing sector."

The economists are even more concerned about the rise in mortgage rates, which are now nearly 14 percent in some parts of the country. Although housing statistics have displayed buoyancy, the experts see signs of weakness, possibly intensified by a new round of Fed tightening.

"The Fed has convinced me that we will come out of this recession with higher interest rates than we have ever had before," said Lawrence Chimerine, chairman of the consulting firm of Chase Econometrics. "That's got to slow the recovery."

For the most part, the forecasters have assumed in their projections that the Fed would allow sufficient monetary growth to prevent sharp increases in rates and a credit shortage. But to show even a moderate recovery, the forecasters have assumed interest rates which now seem unrealistically low. The four major forecasters expect three-month Treasury bill rates in late 1981 to range from 6.5 percent to 9.7 percent. By comparison, those rates are now above 10 percent.

U.S. Food Price Rise Leaps to 5-Year High

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Retail food prices, making their highest jump in five years, pushed the U.S. cost of living up by a compounded annual rate of 8.6 percent in August, the government said Tuesday.

In its monthly report, the Labor Department said the Consumer Price Index rose 0.7 percent last month, seasonally adjusted. In July, the index showed no change, the first time in 13 years that consumer prices had not risen.

"A sharp acceleration" in food prices accounted for about half the August increase, the Department said. That index now stands at 249.6, which means goods that cost $100 in 1967 now cost $249.60 — or, stated another way, the 1967 dollar is now worth 40.4 cents.

The department's chief economist, Howard Hjort, said retail food prices are expected to show another big increase this month, rising an estimated 1.5 percent, seasonally adjusted. He said food prices should start to moderate in October.

For the third quarter, food prices are expected to rise at an annual rate of 13 to 15 percent, not seasonally adjusted, he said. But he added that there would be a slower rate of food price inflation in the fourth quarter.

Mr. Hjort emphasized that overall food prices — items purchased for the home and in restaurants — rose only 9.5 percent over the past 12 months, and that meat went up only 5.6 percent.

9% or Less

He said that for the entire year of 1980, food prices should rise about 9 percent or slightly less, and he suggested an increase of 10 to 15 percent in 1981, with the tightest meat supplies coming in the first half of the year.

In an accompanying report, the Department said the real spendable income of a typical urban worker with a spouse and two children rose 0.3 percent in August. Most of the increase was attributed to economic improvements that sent thousands of laid-off workers back to their jobs.

The department noted, however, that real spendable income — take-home pay — remained 6.5 percent below its level of a year ago.

Every category in the August price index showed an increase. The food and beverage component jumped 1.7 percent, following a 1.2-percent rise the month before.

Economists blame much of the increase in food prices on the recent drought and heat wave that devastated the nation's agricultural belt.

Underlying Rate

Robert Russell, director of the Council of Wage and Price Stability, said the August figures show that the underlying inflation rate has "dropped percipitously to 7 to 8 percent." The underlying rate is calculated by excluding major shocks to the economy caused by food prices, energy costs, home mortgage interest rates and used car sales.

He told the Joint Economic Committee that food prices will continue to be a major inflationary problem, rising about 1 percent a month during the rest of 1980 and into early 1981. But he predicted that energy costs will be stable the rest of this year.

The lack of any change in the index in July was considered a fluke, due to the steep decline in mortgage interest rates. Consumer prices rose 1.4 percent in February and March, 0.9 percent in April and May and 1 percent in June.

Unemployment At 8.4% in U.K.

The Associated Press

LONDON — Unemployment in Britain, already at its worst level since the mid-1930s, worsened in September to a seasonally adjusted total of 2.039 million, or 8.4 percent of the work force, the government announced Tuesday. Labor leaders blamed Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's monetarist economic policies.

The estimated September rise of 37,795 was less dramatic than in previous months, largely due to teen-agers finding jobs, the Employment Department said. [Reuters reported that the September unemployment rate excluding teen-agers was 7.4 percent, or 1.783 million.]

Last month, U.K. unemployment topped 2 million for the first time in 45 years, with a jobless rate of 8.3 percent. September's 8.4-percent rate compares with 7.6 percent in the United States, 4.1 percent in West Germany, 7.8 percent in France and 1.9 percent in Japan.

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Gold Spurts After News Of Iran Fire

Reuters

LONDON — The price of gold gyrated sharply today, closing at $714 bid, $718 an ounce asked. This was up from the afternoon fixing price of $711, but below the $720.50 morning fix. Gold closed in Europe yesterday at $715 an ounce.

Shortly after the afternoon fix, the price spurted to an eight month high of $719-$722 after newswires flashed eyewitness reports that Iran's biggest refinery at Abadan was ablaze following attacks by Iraqi aircraft and artillery.

But the price of the metal fell back towards the close in very active two-way trading.

Brokers said that a flurry of speculative and investment demand sent spot September silver prices 55 cents higher to $24.75 an ounce from a low of $23.50, earlier.

Prices of other metal futures were mostly easier, although copper and nickel prices were firmer.

The dollar, meanwhile, closed below its early highs but above Monday's close in extremely nervous trading.

Dealers noted prices reacted particularly sharply in the morning to an Iraqi radio report, later contradicted by Iranian radio, that Iran had released the U.S. hostages without conditions.

The dollar closed at 1.8112 Deutsche marks after opening at 1.8166 DM and closing Monday at 1.8070 Dm. The dollar ended at 1.6602 Swiss francs, against 1.6625 earlier and 1.6577 Monday.

Sterling, which soared as high as $2.4210, closed at $2.4020 compared with $2.4040 Monday.

Dealers noted that the dollar has benefited from concern about oil supplies arising from the Iran-Iraq conflict, because the United States is less dependent on imported oil than many other countries such as West Germany and Japan.

Thus, the dollar rose particularly strongly against the yen, closing at 217.90-218.50, compared with an opening 217.40 and a close yesterday of 214.62.

Dealers also noted that the dollar was underpinned by a firm tone in Eurodollar rates, which made operators reluctant to establish short dollar positions.

New York Stocks Lower Amid Mideast Concerns

Reuters

NEW YORK — Deepening concern about the threat to world oil supplies posed by the fighting between Iraq and Iran sent the New York stock market sharply lower Tuesday in heavy trading.

Analysts noted that the concerns came at a time when the market was ripe for profit-taking.

Yesterday the Dow Jones industrial average hit its best level in more than three years, and other market indices posted record highs. But the Dow lost 12.54 points Tuesday, to 962.03, and declines led advances better than 2 to 1 as volume expanded to 64 million shares from 53.14 million Monday.

Adding to economic worries — the U.S. cost of living for August rose 0.7 percent, more sharply than expected — was the Commerce Department's report that new orders received by manufacturers of durable goods fell $1.7 billion, or 2.3 percent, to a seasonally adjusted $72.3 billion.

The decline followed a rise of 11.3 percent in July, the first rise recorded since January and the largest since the 11.6 percent increase in January, 1964. (Originally the July rise was reported as 8.4 percent.)

Weak Opening

The market opened weak but was firming by mid-session on speculative buying and institutional portfolio switching and aided by strength in oils with reserves in safe locations such as North America and the North Sea.

But analysts noted that prices began to drop after reports of Iraqi shelling of the giant Abadan refinery complex in Iran, although it was not clear whether the refinery itself had been damaged.

Robert stovall, of Dean Witter Reynolds, said, "If it's true that Abadan was bombed, that could cause serious trouble for us and our allies." He said the United States might have to divert some of its own supplies to its trading partners.

Eldon Grimm of Birr Wilson and Co. said the late selling "seemed to follow news of the Abadan refinery being bombed." He said investors were worried about "how far this thing will go and how much oil it might cut off for the free world."

Analysts said the fighting increased the risk of a U.S.-Soviet confrontation. President Carter called on the Soviet Union and others "not to interfere in this conflict."

Among the stronger oil issues, Standard Oil (Ohio) rose 3½ to 56, Getty 3⅜ to 88⅝, Phillips Petroleum ⅜ to 46¼, Marathon Oil 3¾ to 58, and Union Oil of California 2⅜ to 36⅞.

Financial Analysis

[Ca]nadian Shares Troubled but Energetic

By Robert Metz
New York Times Service

[NEW] YORK — Investors in [Canad]ian energy shares have [watche]d them weaken lately while [Canadian s]tock prices generally has [risen.] The weakness reflects grow[ing po]litical and economic uncer[tainties] as well as gas-export prob[lems. B]ut these are problems that [most a]nalysts do not think will af[fect th]e bullish future for Canadi[an] shares.

[The] current problem was [caused] by recent announcements [by] Trans-Canada Pipeline and [Al]berta Gas, both of which [are pla]nning to accept less gas for [expor]t via pipeline into the [United] States.

[Tran]s-Canada, bearing heavy fi[nancia]l burdens as a result of a [soft] market for gas, has advised [Canad]ian producers that it will [seek t]o reduce its minimum "take[-or-pay]" obligation 20 percent be[low pr]esent levels. The pipeline is [oblig]ated either to take gas and [deliver it] to users or to pay for the gas [even if] there is no market for it.

[Pan]-Alberta is attempting to [chang]e its gas-supply contracts to reduce its minimum take-or-pay obligation about 24 percent below what it had contracted for.

The impact on future revenues of Canada's gas producers conceivably would range up to several hundred million dollars over the next five to 10 years. A result of these decisions, which in effect would reduce annual sales of Canadian gas, has been to depress shares of leading companies.

But some analysts who follow the affected companies — Chieftain Development, Ocelot Industries, Dome Petroleum and Gulf Canada — are nevertheless bullish about Canada's uniquely secured and underexploited base of energy resources because of the nearly insatiable U.S. demand.

They argue that investors should keep in mind that the United States is consuming gas at the rate of 18-to-20 trillion cubic feet a year, thus drawing down rapidly on a domestic reserve now equal to only 8.5 years.

For perspective, it is worth noting that the Whitney Canyon-Carter Creek gas field in the Overthrust Belt in Wyoming is believed to be the largest onshore field discovered in the last several years. The field ultimately may prove to have reserves of only 4-to-5 trillion cubic feet — less than a quarter of one year's supply at present rates of consumption.

Canada has approved additional exports to the United States of up to 511 billion cubic feet a year; but that represents only 2.5 percent of current U.S. consumption.

As for the current soft market for Canadian gas exports, some analysts blame the weak state of the U.S. economy — particularly in the Midwest, where most of the Canadian gas is marketed — and a mild heating season last winter.

Conversely, if the approaching winter proves to be colder than normal and is coupled with a rebound in Midwestern economic activity, particularly in the auto industry, that could reduce the natural gas surplus quickly.

The analysts say that a secure source of a clean-burning fuel such as natural gas is a highly valued asset given the world's energy situation. Canada's underexplored Western basin and frontier areas still hold great promise, especially for deeper exploration, something Canada's energy companies have not pursued aggressively in the past.

So the Canadian energy companies that have suffered most in their short-term prospects seem well positioned, according to some analysts, to take advantage of longer-term opportunities. The shares of Chieftain, Ocelot, Gulf Canada and Dome Petroleum all have experienced price drops of at least 10 percent. Gulf Canada, the hardest hit, is down almost 30 percent. In each case, the prospects of natural gas exports play an important role for the future.

CURRENCY RATES

[Ba]nk exchange rates for September 23,1980, excluding bank service charges

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	H.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
[...]am	1.9705	4.7420	108.66 *	46.835 *	0.2285	——	6.7730 *	118.73 *	35.02 *
[...](a)	29.055	69.7975	16.0393	6.9113	3.378 *	14.769	——	17.5265	5.185
[...]f	1.8108	4.3530	——	43.14 *	2.105 x	91.92 *	6.240 *	109.28 *	32.32 *
[...](b)	2.4025	——	4.3480	10.0950	2.063.50	4.7265	69.720	3.9730	13.465
[illegible]	860.55	2.046.50	474.41	204.62	——	436.83	29.585	518.42	153.45
[...]k	——	2.4022	0.5529	0.2385	0.1164 *	0.5090	0.0345	0.6031	0.1784
[illegible]	4.2020	10.1070	232.110 *	——	4.8880 x	213.400 *	14.4770 *	253.380 *	74.970 *
[illegible]	1.6603	3.9880	91.6407 *	39.5273 *	0.1931	84.3198 *	5.7208 *	——	29.6345 *
[illegible]	1.4010	0.5828	2.5376	5.8871	1,204.88	2.7572	40.6822	2.3285	7.8471

Dollar values

Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
Belgian fin. franc	29.275	0.2008	Hong Kong $	4.9800	0.3013	Saudi Riyal	3.3195
Canadian $	1.1626	2.0740	Irish £	0.4822	0.0780	Schilling	12.827
Danish krone	5.6040	0.0171	Israeli £	58.500	0.4728	Singapore $	2.1150
Drachma	43.100	3.7286	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2682	0.2397	Swedish krona	4.1720
Escudo	50.176	0.2054	Norw. krone	4.8685	0.2711	U.A.E. dirham	3.6890
Fin. mark	3.4670	0.0136	Peseta	73.755	0.0046	Yen	218.45

[...]: 1.1613 Irish £.
[(a) C]ommercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

[W]hen time is money.
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(CDRs)

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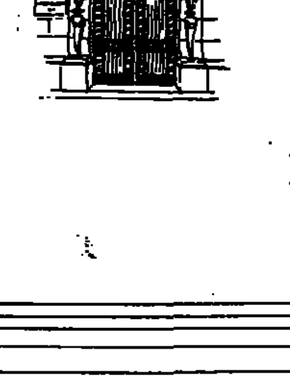
Bank Mees & Hope NV
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.,
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.,
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.,
Kas-Associatie N.V.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, September 15th, 1980.

EMPRESA NACIONAL DEL PETROLEO, S.A.
("ENPETROL")
U.S. $25,000,000
Floating Rate Notes Due 1986
Notice is hereby given pursuant to Condition 3 (a) of the Terms and Conditions of the above-mentioned Notes that the Rate of Interest (as therein defined) for the Interest Period (as therein defined) from 22nd September, 1980 to 23rd March, 1981 is at the annual rate of 13⅝%. The U.S. dollar amount to which the holders of Coupon N° 5 will be entitled on duly presenting the same for payment on 23rd March, 1981 will be U.S. 66.3542 subject to such amendments thereto (or appropriate alternative arrangements by way of adjustment) which we may make, without further notice, in the event of an extension or shortening of the above-mentioned Interest Period.
EUROPEAN-AMERICAN BANK & TRUST COMPANY
(Principal Paying Agent).
24th September, 1980.


HARRY WINSTON
of New York
rare jewels of the world
présente
ses dernières créations
ainsi qu'une sélection
de pierres exceptionnelles
•
BIENNALE DES ANTIQUAIRES
Grand-Palais
du 25 septembre au 12 octobre 1980

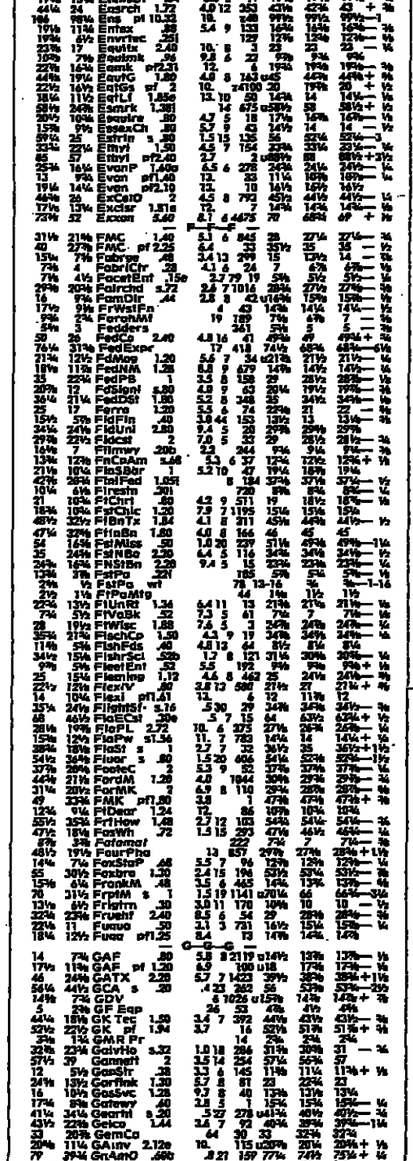
New Issue These Bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only. September 24, 1980

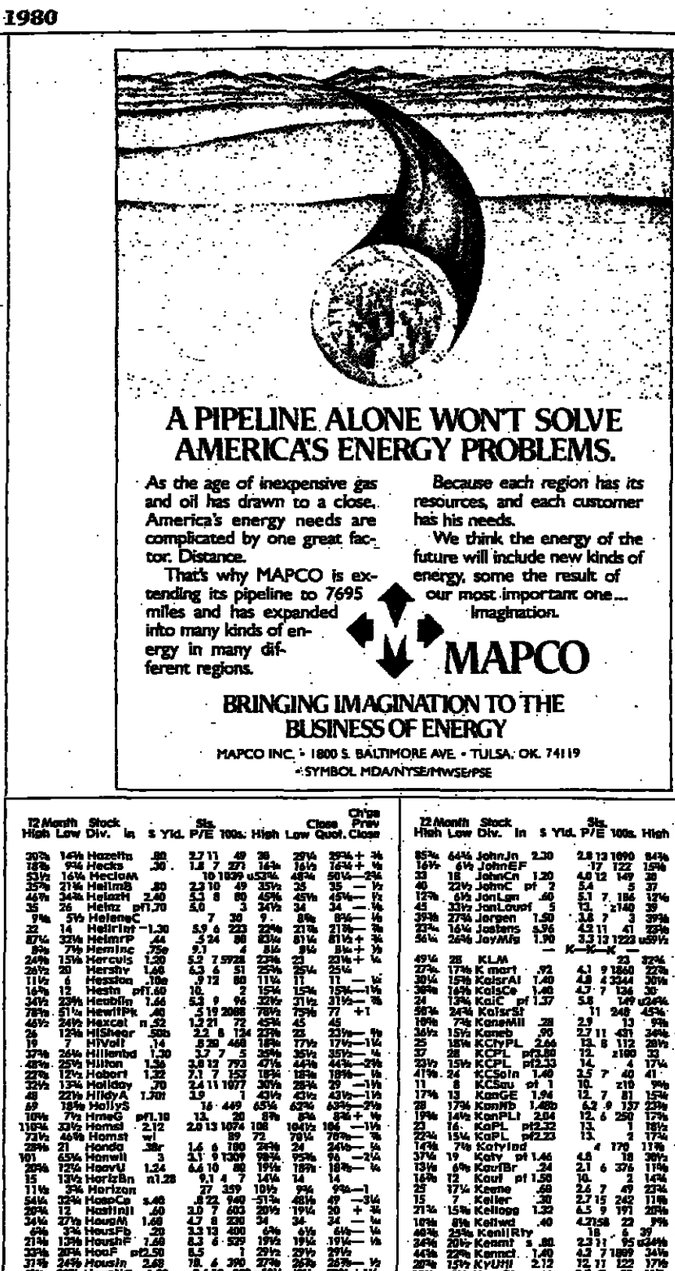
Nippon Paint Co., Ltd.
Osaka, Japan
DM 40,000,000
Convertible Bearer Bonds of 1980/1988
Issue Price: 100 %
Interest: 6¼ % p.a., payable semi-annually on May 1 and November 1
Final Maturity: May 1, 1988
Conversion Right: From November 3, 1980 into shares of Common Stock of Nippon Paint Co., Ltd at a conversion price of ¥ 279 per share

Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
Nomura Europe N. V.
Sumitomo Finance International
Swiss Bank Corporation International Ltd.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 23

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.





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As the age of inexpensive gas and oil has drawn to a close, America's energy needs are complicated by one great factor. Distance.

That's why MAPCO is extending its pipeline to 7695 miles and has expanded into many kinds of energy in many different regions.

Because each region has its resources, and each customer has his needs.

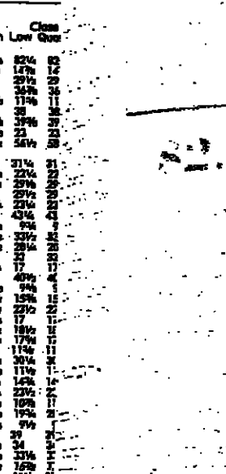
We think the energy of the future will include new kinds of energy, some the result of our most important one... imagination.

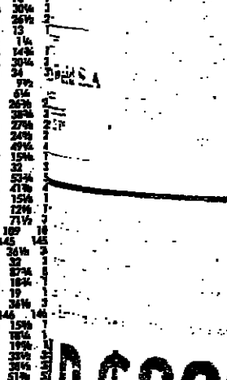
MAPCO

BRINGING IMAGINATION TO THE BUSINESS OF ENERGY

MAPCO INC. • 1800 S. BALTIMORE AVE. • TULSA, OK. 74119

• SYMBOL MDA/NYSE/MWSE/PSE





All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE September 22, 1980

$30,000,000

AUGAT

8¼% Convertible Subordinated Debentures Due 2005

Unless previously redeemed, the Debentures are convertible into Common Stock of the Company until maturity at a conversion price of $45.50 per share, subject to adjustment in certain events.

Wertheim & Co., Inc.

Bache Halsey Stuart Shields Incorporated — The First Boston Corporation — Bear, Stearns & Co.

Blyth Eastman Paine Webber Incorporated — Dillon, Read & Co. Inc. — Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation

Drexel Burnham Lambert Incorporated — Goldman, Sachs & Co. — E. F. Hutton & Company Inc. — Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated

Lazard Frères & Co. — Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb Incorporated — Merrill Lynch White Weld Capital Markets Group Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated

L. F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin — Salomon Brothers — Shearson Loeb Rhoades Inc.

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated — Warburg Paribas Becker A. G. Becker — Dean Witter Reynolds Inc. — Hambrecht & Quist

New Issue All these bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only. August 198

ÖSTERREICHISCHE KONTROLLBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

VIENNA

DM 100,000,000

7¾% BONDS DUE 1988

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KUWAIT FOREIGN TRADING CONTRACTING & INVESTMENT CO. (S.A.K.)

lonesia Maintain Output

it Plans 10% Cut EC States Proceed

Reuters

RTA — Indonesia will
1 present oil-production
nior government officials
sday, despite reports that
acmbers have agreed to 10-
curtailments to reduce
ing world reserves.
okesman for the state oil
y, Pertamina, asked to
t on reports of a "gentle-
greement" among the 13
nations — including In-
— reached at a meeting
k in Vienna, said: "We
t received any instruction
ce production. What we
an order to maintain pres-
nt level of about 1.57 mil-
rels a day."
rwait, Oil Minister Sheikh
dlifa al-Sabah was quoted
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o reduce its oil output if
PEC nations reduced their
ion as well.
inister told the newspaper
n that Kuwait's present
level would be reduced to
ion or 1.2 million barrels
ind other states in the or-
on cutting their produc-
d feel that they are serious
r Iraq, the United Arab
s, Libya, Iran and Algeria
id that they will make the
nt cuts beginning Oct. 1.
okesman for the Indonesia
y of Mines and Energy said
onesia's oil production has
mmitted to foreign buyers,
iking it impossible to cut
ion. He said that In-
s interest is to increase its
ion because the country
unds to finance develop-
ograms.

x Raising Margins

Reuters

YORK — Commodity Ex-
Inc. announced that it is
speculators' margin re-
nts in silver futures from
to $11,000 per 5,000-troy-
ontract beginning Wednes-
omex also will increase
edge margins $2,000 to
er contract.

pean Gold Markets

September 23, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
	720.50	711.00	+1.00
	717.50	715.00	+5.50
Kilo)	708.25	699.82	+7.90

morning and afternoon fixings for
Paris, opening and closing prices for
's per ounce.

d Options (prices in $/oz.)

26 Nov. 80	26 Feb. 81	Opens
39.00-43.00	68.00-72.00	for
31.00-35.00	62.00-67.00	May 1981
26.00-30.00	56.00-61.00	part on
— —	49.00-54.00	3 Nov. 80
— —	43.00-48.00	

Put options upon request
Gold 714.00-717.00

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Oil Industry Profit Gusher May Be Capped

Declines Said Possible In 3d-Quarter Reports

By Lydia Chavez
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — After six quarters of spectacular earnings increases, the oil industry is expected to undergo a significant slowdown in profit growth in the third quarter ending this month. Analysts contend that some earnings may even show declines.

The major reason for the slowdown is that with world inventories of crude oil and petroleum products at record levels, refining and marketing earnings worldwide have been sliding since January.

"In general, earnings are not going to look terribly impressive," said Warren Shimmerick, an analyst for Merrill Lynch.

The 10 largest oil companies have racked up profit gains of more than 40 percent over the year-ago level in each of the last six quarters. The surge began with an average 55-percent jump in profits during the first quarter of last year, and analysts believe that streak will end with last quarter's average 41-percent rise in profits.

When oil companies give their third-quarter reports next month, most analysts believe that the major domestic companies will report profit gains of about 10 percent while the internationals will have slightly lower gains and perhaps even some decline.

Although third-quarter earnings will be compared to one of the strongest three months in the industry's history — a jump of 94 percent last year — analysts believe that slowdown is real and expect a sharper decline in earnings to show up the fourth quarter.

The conditions that ensured higher earnings during the last year and a half — the soaring value of crude oil and inadequate supplies of petroleum products — have faded. In fact, the industry now has to contend with a glut of crude oil and petroleum products that is squeezing profit margins.

When OPEC ministers met in Vienna last week, Saudi Arabia announced that it would continue to produce 9.5 million barrels a day — 1 million barrels a day above its official production rate — through the fourth quarter. The higher production rate will enable the world to enjoy the benefits of a crude oil surplus a little longer, despite a recent movement among some OPEC nations to cut production by 10 percent.

Refining margins have been dropping steadily since the beginning of the year. In 1979, refiners made an average of $2.04 per barrel in the United States. During the second quarter of 1980, that margin dropped to $1.15 per barrel and in August to 70 cents.

"Last year, anyone who had a refinery could make money," said William Randol, an analyst with Salomon Bros. in New York. "How bad it could get this year defies analysis."

To cope with the product surplus, refiners are cutting back. Last year, refineries ran at 85 percent of capacity. Last month, at 72 percent of capacity, refineries were operating at an all-time low rate. (In Europe, refineries have dropped back to 60 percent of capacity. But Europe has a chronic excess of refining capacity, and that figure is not considered extraordinary.)

The refiners most hurt by the present surplus are those that depend on foreign supplies of crude oil to fuel their operations. Especially affected are those refinery operations outside of the United States, which are not protected by the entitlements program that equalizes the cost of crude oil to domestic refiners.

Charter Co., which depends on its 50-percent share in a 500,000-barrel-a-day refinery in the Bahamas for most of its earnings, is said to be suffering considerably.

"I don't know how they can stay in business," said one analyst who asked not to be identified.

Most analysts assumed that by now, Saudi Arabia would have cut its production by 1 million barrels a day to 8.5 million barrels. Such a drop would have taken some of the pressure off the industry's jammed storage tanks. However, with the Saudis now determined to maintain a high production rate, analysts believe that it will take longer to draw inventories down to normal levels.

"I believe now that it may take the whole of 1981," said Lawrence Goldstein, an energy economist with the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation in New York. "I used to think inventories would return to normal levels by late in the first quarter."

Counteracting the dip in refining and marketing earnings has been a surge in domestic production profits. Each month a portion of decontrolled oil rises to the world price of crude oil. Domestic oil, which sold for an average of $14.40 a barrel last year, is now selling for an average of $22 a barrel.

Analysts say that the new revenues from domestic production have been hefty enough to neutralize the negative impact of both the windfall profits tax and lackluster refining and marketing earnings.

Clearly, the companies that will be in the best position to weather the surplus are those having a strong domestic position without exposure in the foreign refining and marketing sector. Analysts listed Standard Oil of Ohio and Atlantic Richfield as two companies that will be sheltered from the negative impacts of the surplus.

$2.6 Billion in Securities Still Missing; Losses Rise

By Robert E. Dallos
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — At least $2.6 billion worth of securities reported to the Securities and Exchange Commission as lost, stolen, or counterfeited during the last two years is still missing and losses during 1979 alone totaled $1.6 billion.

The losses last year — the most recent period for which complete figures are available — were disclosed Monday by Philip Sbarbaro, a staff attorney in the SEC's division of market regulation.

The problem was underlined by reports that an estimated $12 million in General Motors stock mysteriously had disappeared from the vaults of the Wall Street brokerage house of Moseley, Hallgarten, Estabrook & Weeden. That theft, which apparently occurred in mid-July, has been under investigation by the FBI and New York City Police since it was discovered in a routine audit early this month.

The losses are even more significant in that they occurred despite a dramatic increase in Wall Street security precautions.

'Holier Than Holy'

Brokerage houses must now take fingerprints of prospective employees, then they check with the FBI. Many companies also give lie detector tests to new employees and require workers to wear badges.

Some sensitive areas are off limits to many employees while other workers may not wear jackets or carry handbags into areas where stock certificates are stored. And most companies have requirements that prohibit one employee — even if he is chairman of the board — from being in vaults that hold stock if he is not being observed by another person.

"Our vault area is holier than holy," says the chief of security of one major company, who asked that he not be identified. "Only three people have the proper credentials to work in the vault. One of them must be with anyone who is allowed in the area. Even a managing partner must have someone with him in the vault." He said that it takes two people to close and open the vault each day and that "no one know the entire combination."

The SEC reporting system, into which about 17,000 banks, brokerage houses and stock-transfer firms are required by law to report any losses or theft of stock certificates, was initiated by the Commission as the result of congressional legislation.

The losses are recorded in a two-year-old computer system operated for the SEC by a Massachusetts-based company, Securities Information Center, a subsidiary of Xerox.

The computer system was put into use after hearings held about a decade ago into Wall Street losses by a Senate Government Operations subcommittee. At that time, figures showed that the combined losses of all government and private securities totaled $227 million.

When stock certificates valued at more than $10,000 change hands, the bank or brokerage house receiving the securities must, as a result of the legislation, check with the computerized system as to whether or not they have been stolen. The SEC said Monday that the Securities Information Center receives an average of 6,500 requests a day and that 99 percent of them "are validated."

The remaining 1 percent are so-called "hits" that must immediately be reported to the FBI, the firm making the inquiry and the firm that reported the loss in the first place. Losses of a single certificate worth as much as only a few dollars must be reported.

Mr. Sbarbaro said that at the end of 1979, $2.6 billion in securities had been reported lost or stolen, an increase of $1.6 billion from the beginning of the year. But the system has also aided in the recovery of 78,000 certificates with a total market value of $298 million, he said.

"It is working well," he said. "The word is getting out that stolen securities cannot change hands easily." Still, he said, there are about 200,000 reports a year of loss or theft, involving an average of 358,000 certificates annually.

The GM stock theft came to light when Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith, the nation's largest brokerage house, learned that GM stock that it had purchased in late July and mid-August from a reputable Swiss firm had been stolen from Moseley, Hallgarten. It was reported that Merrill Lynch had purchased about $6 million of the stolen securities.

Apparently the Moseley, Hallgarten loss, since it was not noticed when it occurred, was not entered into the computer. As a result, when Merrill Lynch checked the securities, they did not come up on the "hit" list and the transactions were consummated.

Changing Hands

Mr. Sbarbaro declined to confirm whether the $12-million figure was accurate. Nor would he say that a $12-million loss was "typical."

"There is no typical loss," he said. "Losses have been reported to the system which totaled $397 million, $100 million and $125. We get them all across the board."

The industry losses are still more unbelieveable when one considers the fact the stock certificates actually change hands much less frequently than they did a decade ago.

"When Merrill Lynch sells a stock to Bache, you seldom have a messenger hauling stock across the street any more," said William J. Fitzpatrick, general counsel of the Securities Industry Association, the Wall Street trade group. "Most transactions are bookkeeping transactions."

He explained that most stock certificates are kept in the vaults of the 10-year-old Depository Trust Corp., a subsidiary of the New York Stock Exchange.

But despite the precautions taken by the brokerage firms, it appears that thefts do occur rather easily.

ITC Orders TV Dumping Issue Probed

By Jane Seaberry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. International Trade Commission, in a decision that may overturn one of the government's largest import controversies, has ordered a new investigation into the nine-year-old finding that Japanese television sets were being dumped in U.S. markets.

The ITC, at the request of Sanyo Electric and three other Japanese television makers and their U.S. subsidiaries, said Monday that it would reopen the investigation to determine whether the importing of Japanese television sets now threatens to materially injure the domestic market.

In 1971 the commission said that the imports were injuring U.S. television manufacturers. The Commerce Department then found that the importers were dumping — that is, selling goods in the United States at prices below their costs of production — thereby injuring or threatening to injure the domestic market.

That decision led to a nine-year disagreement between the importers and the U.S. government over how much the importers should pay in dumping duties. The major importers finally agreed last April to pay up to $77 million to the government in outstanding dumping and civil fraud claims.

The 110 importers agreed to settlements of claims on $2 billion worth of television sets imported between 1971 and April 1, 1979.

The Japanese manufacturers claimed in their petitions to the ITC that since 1971, circumstances have changed and Japanese television imports no longer pose a threat to U.S. manufacturers. The Japanese said imports have declined substantially since 1971, from 3.7 million units to 1.1 million last year, an ITC official said.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

September 23, 1980

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

ALLIANCE INTL.c/o Bk of Bermuda,Bern.
—(d) Alliance Intl.SISsys.(SI) 10.4pc

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
—(d) Bearbond ..... SF 674.50
—(d) Cenbar ..... SF 699.00
—(d) Grabar ..... SF 798.00
—(d) Stockbar ..... SF 962.00

BANK VON ERNST & Cie AG PB 3622 Bern
—(d) CSF Fund ..... SF 17.85
—(d) Crossbow Fund ..... SF 4.96
—(d) ITF Fund N.V. ..... $ 13.77

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust ..... $ 134.4c
—(w) High Interest Sterling £84.50xd

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
—(w) Capital Intl Fund $24.99
—(w) Capital Italia S.A. $14.47
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A. $31.19

CREDIT SUISSE:
—(d) Actions Suisses ..... SF 304.00
—(d) Conosec ..... SF 631.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds ..... SF 61.25
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l ..... SF 72.75
—(d) Energie-Valor ..... SF 125.00
—(d) Ussec ..... SF 520.00
—(d) Eurasa-Valor ..... SF 113.25

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
—(d) Concentra ..... DM 19.10
—(d) Int'l Rentenfond ..... DM 64.80

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
—(m) American Values Common ..... $
—(m) American Values Cum. Pref. ..... $
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets ..... $ 48.66
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $23.77
—(d) Fidelity Far East Fd. ..... $ 26.44
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund ..... $ 41.78
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund ..... $ 108.05
—(w) Fidelity World Fd. ..... $ 25.60

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
—(w) Barry Pac. Fd. Ltd. ..... $ 52.33
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund ..... HK$ 17.49
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund ..... $ 13.61
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund ..... $ 12.34
—(d) G.T. Investment Fund ..... $ 16.26
—(d) G.T. Japan Small Co Fund ..... $ 11.97
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund ..... $ 18.54

JARDINE FLEMING:
—(r) Jardine Japan Fund ..... Y 1,802
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia ..... $ 36.44

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—Hw) Lloyds Int'l Growth ..... SF 384.50
—Hw) Lloyds Int'l Income ..... SF 297.50

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd ..... $ 10.03

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):
—(r) O.C. Dir Commodity Tr. ..... $ 52.23

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
—(r) Parion Sw. R Est ..... SF 1,577.50
—(r) Securswiss ..... SF 1,226.50

SWISS BANK CORP:
—(d) America-Valor ..... SF 393.75
—(d) Intervalor ..... SF 57.25
—(d) Japan Portfolio ..... SF 64.75
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser ..... SF 228.75
—(d) Univ. Bond Select ..... SF 64.50
—(d) Universal Fund ..... SF 79.54

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh. ..... SF 27.00
—(d) Bond Invest ..... SF 57.50
—(d) Convert-Invest ..... SF 64.50
—(d) Eurit Europe Sh ..... SF 144.50
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh ..... SF 193.25
—(d) Globinvest ..... SF 58.25
—(d) Pacific Invest ..... SF 71.00
—(d) Rometac-Invest ..... SF 442.50
—(d) Satfi South Afr Sh ..... SF 557.00
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est ..... SF 204.00

UNION INVESTMENT,Frankfurt
—(d) Unirenta ..... DM 37.77
—(d) Unifonds ..... DM 17.79
—(d) Unirak ..... DM 47.66

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund ..... $ 12.81
(r) Arab Finance L.F. ..... $ 994.42
(w) Trusticor Int. Fd (AEIF) ..... $ 8.65
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. ..... SF 119.40
(w) CAMIT. ..... $ 18.44
(w) Capital Gains Inv. ..... $ 18.40
(d) Caribbo Open-End Fund ..... $ 349.24
(w) Citadel Fund ..... $ 2.57
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. ..... $ 1,345.57
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs ..... $ 7.50
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs ..... $ 14.18
(d) Cortexa International ..... us 183.29
(w) D.G.C. ..... $ 54.43
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l ..... $ 24.11
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent ..... $ 26.35
(d) Europe Obligations ..... LF 1,235.00
(d) Eurepcy Intl. N.V. ..... $ 38.00
(w) First Eagle Fund ..... $ 8,643.00
(w) F.I.R.S.T. ..... $ 235.81
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr. ..... SF 167.05
(w) Formula Selection Fd. ..... SF 67.00
(c) Fonditalia ..... $ 28.62
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins. ..... DM 48.18
(d) Global Fund Ltd. ..... SF 6.84
(d) Global Int'l Fund ..... DM 7.00
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV ..... $ 303.31
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A. ..... $ 122.85
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B. ..... $ 132.84
(d) Interfund S.A. ..... $ 13.63
(w) Intermarket Fund ..... $ 184.28
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) ..... $ 21.34
(r) Int'l Securities Fund ..... $ 8.80
(d) Investa DWS ..... DM 35.00
(r) Invest Affiantlanes ..... $ 61.82
(r) Isolfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $12.84
(w) Japan Selection Fund ..... $ 92.93
(w) Japan Pacific Fund ..... $ 52.84
(d) KB Income Fund ..... LF 1,423.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F. ..... $ 15.90
(d) Kleinwort Benson IntUF ..... $ 13.24
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F. ..... $ 36.15
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold. ..... $ 91.57
(w) Linchmi ..... $ 40.62
(d) Meridenen Sel. Fund ..... $ 15.26
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund ..... $ 6.53
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund ..... $ 1.71
(w) Nippon Fund ..... $ 18.98
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund ..... $ 5.72*
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd ..... $ 4.36*
(w) N.A.A.F. ..... $ 108.18
(w) Pretoria Financial ..... $ 1.00
(d) Putnam Int'l Fund ..... $ 43.15
(w) Quantum Fund N.V. ..... $ 1,495.0
(w) RBC Intl Inc Fund ..... $ 10.72
(d) Renta Fund ..... $ 58.80
(d) Rentinvest ..... LF 786.00
(d) Safe Fund ..... $ 5.24
(d) Safe Trust Fund ..... $ 12.08
(w) Samurai Portfolio ..... SF 64.95
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) ..... $ 18.87
(w) SMH Special Fund ..... DM 188.10
(w) Talent Global Fund ..... $ 15.74
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Seg) ..... $ 59.25
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. ..... $ 81.82
(w) Transpacific Fund ..... $ 40.30
(d) UNICO Fund ..... DM 58.10
(w) United Cos Inv. Fund ..... $ 4.02
(w) Western Growth Fund ..... $ 7.94
(m) Winchester Overseas ..... $ 52.55
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd. ..... $ 474.90
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd. ..... $ 19.85
(w) Worldwide Securities ..... $ 113.47
(w) Worldwide Special ..... $ 2,839.69

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF — Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; "" — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; e — e - Redempt price-Ex-Coupon. ☐ Yield on US$1-00 UNIT.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 23

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 16)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
24¼	9⅛	MatAst	n		8	328	21⅞	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
7⅜	5	Manhin	.30b	4.1	3	69	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	
9⅛	5	ManhLf	.32	4.6	8	11	7	6⅞	7	
35⅛	26½	MfrHan	2.52	7.5	5	119	33⅞	33⅛	33½	+ ½
48¼	28¼	MAPCO	1.70	3.7	10	432	47⅛	45⅞	46	+ ¼
73¼	40¼	MarOil	2	3.4	9	3153	58½	55⅝	58	+3⅛
21⅜	11¼	MarMid	.90	4.8	5	83	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
19⅞	11½	MarionL	.64	3.4	23	109	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
26⅛	11⅛	MarkCtl	.36	1.4	12	62	25⅞	25¼	25¼	— ¾
26⅛	12½	Mark	pf1.20	5.1		3	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
35¼	18¼	Marley	1	3.2	9	299	31½	31	31⅛	— ¾
30⅞	15⅝	Marriot	.20	.7	13	821	30⅛	28⅜	28⅝	—1⅞
72¾	53¾	MrshM	3.60	5.3	11	422	68	67⅛	67½	— ¾
23⅛	12¾	MrshF	1.24	8.1	10	176	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
58¾	34⅝	MartM	2.32	4.1	8	530	58½	57	57⅛	—1
34⅞	25¼	MaryK	.6		18	173	33¾	31¾	31⅞	—1¾

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Chicago Futures

Sept. 23, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	5.05	5.12	5.00	5.10¾	+.06¼
Mar	5.25	5.30	5.20	5.28	+.06¾
May	5.31½	5.37½	5.27	5.37¼	+.06¾
Jul	5.26	5.32	5.21½	5.32	+.07½
Sep	5.32½	5.40	5.30	5.40	+.07½
Dec	5.40	5.50	5.38	5.50	+.08

Sales Mon. 24,936.
Total open interest Mon. 75,655, up 1,092 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	3.55½	3.57¼	3.52¾	3.56½	+.00¾
Mar	3.67	3.68½	3.64	3.68	+.00¾
May	3.72	3.73½	3.69¾	3.73¼	+.01¼
Jul	3.71¼	3.72¼	3.68¼	3.71¼	+.01
Sep	3.60½	3.63	3.59¾	3.62¾	+.02
Dec	3.52	3.54	3.51	3.53¾	+.02¼

Sales Mon. 59,299.
Total open interest Mon. 284,019, off 297 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Nov	8.63	8.70	8.55	8.69	+.08
Jan	8.85	8.90	8.75½	8.88	+.08
Mar	9.03	9.13	8.96	9.11¼	+.06¾
May	9.11	9.18¾	9.04½	9.16¼	+.04¼
Jul	9.09	9.18	9.04	9.15½	+.03½
Aug	8.99	9.07	8.96	9.05	+.03
Sep	8.59	8.66	8.57	8.65½	+.03½
Nov	8.30½	8.35½	8.28	8.35	+.04¼

Sales Mon. 60,696.
Total open interest Mon. 173,378, up 1,148 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Oct	251.00	253.00	248.10	252.20	+1.50
Dec	257.00	258.70	254.00	258.00	+1.50
Jan	259.00	261.30	256.10	260.80	+1.70
Mar	263.00	265.00	260.00	264.50	+1.50
May	263.00	264.50	259.50	262.80	+ .30
Jul	261.00	262.00	258.00	261.70	+ .70
Aug	256.00	256.00	253.00	254.50	— .50
Sep	244.00	244.00	244.00	244.80	— .30
Oct	229.00	231.00	228.00	230.50	— .50

Sales Mon. 16,523.
Total open interest Fri. 71,082, up 97 from Fri.
Note: close is average of last two trades.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Oct	27.25	27.25	26.95	27.13	— .14
Dec	27.85	27.90	27.60	27.80	— .05
Jan	28.05	28.20	27.85	28.07	— .03
Mar	28.55	28.75	28.40	28.58	
May	28.90	28.95	28.70	28.78	— .04
Jul	29.20	29.20	28.90	29.07	— .03
Aug	28.85	28.95	28.80	28.85	— .05
Sep	28.70	28.75	28.55	28.75	
Oct				28.45	+ .15

Sales Mon. 13,713.
Total open interest Mon. 69,519, up 94 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
Dec	2.09	2.09½	2.06	2.09¼	—.00¼
Mar	2.19	2.19½	2.16	2.19½	+.00½
May	2.22½	2.22½	2.19¼	2.22	+.00¼
Jul	2.16	2.17½	2.15	2.17½	—.00½
Sep	2.12	2.16	2.12	2.16	

Sales Mon. 1,450.
Total open interest Mon. 8,048, off 13 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	67.75	68.05	67.50	67.60	— .57
Dec	69.25	69.87	69.20	69.55	— .62
Jan	71.20	71.20	70.75	70.92	— .68

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Feb	70.85	71.57	70.45	71.25	— .40
Apr	73.00	73.55	72.60	73.22	— .58
Jun	74.20	74.55	74.02	74.20	— .55
Aug	73.65	73.65	73.45	73.65	— .50
Dec				74.00	— .50

Est. sales 22,082; sales Mon. 17,653.
Total open interest Mon. 62,499, off 1,381 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	74.25	75.25	74.20	74.35	—1.20
Nov	76.00	76.75	75.85	76.25	— .72
Jan	78.45	78.70	78.15	78.65	— .45
Mar	79.40	80.20	79.40	80.15	— .25
Apr	80.40	80.60	80.05	80.30	— .50
May	80.50	80.50	80.15	80.30	— .45
Aug				81.00	— .17

Est. sales 2,440; sales Mon. 1,749.
Total open interest Mon. 8,223, off 87 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	46.25	46.90	46.25	46.27	— .48
Dec	49.62	49.87	49.20	49.62	—1.50
Feb	52.77	52.92	52.77	52.77	—1.50
Apr	51.95	52.10	51.95	51.95	—1.50
Jun	54.85	55.30	54.85	54.85	—1.50
Jul	55.85	55.85	55.85	55.85	—1.50
Aug	55.25	55.25	55.25	55.25	—1.50
Oct				53.90	—1.50
Dec				54.50	—1.50

Est. sales 6,272; sales Mon. 10,805.
Total open interest Mon. 33,406, off 786 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	68.07	68.07	68.07	68.07	—2.00
Mar	68.02	68.02	68.02	68.02	—2.00
May	69.37	69.37	69.37	69.37	—2.00
Jul	69.85	69.85	69.85	69.85	—2.00
Aug	68.60	68.60	68.60	68.60	—2.00

Est. sales 433; sales Mon. 7,481.
Total open interest Mon. 18,953, off 139 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
FRESH BROILER CHICKENS 30,000 lbs; dollars per lb.					
Oct	56.20	57.00	55.05	56.82	+ .65
Dec	50.00	51.00	49.65	50.25	— .65
Feb	51.90	52.20	51.90	51.97	— .33
Apr	51.75	52.00	51.75	52.00	— .20
Jun	53.60	53.60	53.60	53.60	+ .10
Jul				53.55	+ .05
Aug				52.55	+ .05

Est. sales 417; sales Mon. 433.
Total open interest Mon. 2,718, off 32 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Oct				58.10	+ .60
Nov	65.00	66.60	65.00	65.85	+1.25
Dec	67.95	68.25	67.95	68.25	+ .30

Est. sales 40; sales Mon. 9.
Total open interest Mon. 110, up 2 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LUMBER old contracts 100,000 bd. ft.					
Nov	179.50	181.80	179.40	179.40	—6.00
new contracts 130,000 bd. ft.					
Jan	181.50	183.40	180.60	180.80	—4.40
Mar	195.00	196.50	194.20	194.80	—3.70
May	204.50	206.20	203.60	205.30	—4.10
Jul	218.60	220.40	218.00	218.00	—4.00
Sep	223.80	225.00	223.80	224.30	—3.60
Nov	225.00	225.50	225.00	225.00	—2.00
Jan				227.80	

Est. sales 4,944; sales Mon. 1,544.
Total open interest Mon. 13,368, up 60 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Nov	196.00	197.70	194.20	197.60	+1.10
Jan	198.80	201.00	197.00	201.00	+1.60
Mar	203.50	204.30	202.00	204.30	+ .60
May	207.50	208.00	206.00	208.00	+ .30
Jul	212.00	213.30	210.50	212.60	+ .10
Sep	214.60	216.00	213.00	215.50	+1.00
Nov	217.00	217.50	215.00	217.50	+ .70

Sales Mon. 743.
Total open interest Mon. 3,911, up 8 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Oct	89.25	89.28	89.18	89.18	—.07
Dec	88.85	88.85	88.66	88.72	—.11
Jan				88.62	—.11
Mar	88.45	88.56	88.34	88.41	—.06
Apr				88.37	—.08
Jun	88.30	88.40	88.22	88.26	—.05
Jul				88.24	—.05
Sep	88.24	88.33	88.17	88.19	—.06
Oct				88.18	—.05
Dec	88.24	88.28	88.13	88.16	—.04
Jan				88.15	—.03
Mar	88.21	88.21	88.07	88.12	—.05
Apr				88.11	—.03
Jun	88.04	88.15	88.04	88.09	—.04
Sep				88.07	—.03

Est. sales 10,273; sales Mon. 9,888.
Total open interest Mon. 22,255, off 253 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA $100,000 prin. pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Dec	69-20	69-23	69-03	69-11	—12
Mar	69-11	69-23	69-04	69-14	—09
Jun	69-25	69-25	69-10	69-18	—08
Sep	69-22	69-27	69-13	69-22	—06
Dec	69-23	69-30	69-21	69-27	—09
Mar	69-25	69-27	69-23	69-26	—05
Jun	69-25	69-28	69-20	69-27	—04
Sep	69-25	69-27	69-22	69-27	—04
Dec	69-25	69-27	69-22	69-27	—04
Mar	69-26	69-27	69-21	69-27	—04
Jun				70-00	+01

Sales Mon. 11,560.
Total open interest Mon. 64,628, up 1,461 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Dec	87.90	88.07	87.80	87.80	— .25
Mar	87.54	87.56	87.45	87.45	— .18

Sales Mon. 54.
Total open interest Mon. 70, up 1 from Fri.
Note: close is average of last two trades.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of pct.					
Dec	71-00	71-13	70-24	70-30	—10
Mar	71-08	71-19	71-00	71-03	—10
Jun	71-17	71-29	71-10	71-12	—10
Sep	71-17	72-02	71-17	71-21	—07
Dec	72-02	72-12	71-29	71-29	—09
Mar	72-08	72-16	72-02	72-05	—08
Jun	72-15	72-21	72-08	72-12	—07
Sep	72-12	72-25	72-12	72-19	—05
Dec	72-22	72-29	72-16	72-25	—03
Mar	72-24	73-02	72-24	72-31	—01

Sales Mon. 28,580.
Total open interest Mon. 134,281, up 1,655 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Jul	106.50	108.00	105.20		
Sep	108.00	109.05	106.50		
Dec	111.00	112.00	111.00		
Mar	112.75	113.65	112.75		
Jul	116.75	117.00	116.75		

Est. sales 14,500; sales Mon. 13,374.
Total open interest Mon. 48,818 up.

	Open	High	Low
SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents per troy oz.			
Sep	2410.0	2475.0	2315.0
Nov	2391.0	2391.0	2366.0
Dec	2418.0	2418.0	2385.0
Jan	2445.0	2445.0	2424.0
Mar	2499.0	2499.0	2497.0
May	2553.0	2553.0	2548.0
Jul	2608.0	2608.0	2608.0

Est. sales 7,000; sales Mon. 7,041.
Total open interest Mon. 30,298 up.

	Open	High	Low
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.			
Sep	738.00	740.00	735.00
Oct	739.00	755.00	738.00
Jan	768.00	782.00	760.00
Apr	797.00	810.00	788.00
Jul	820.00	835.00	812.00
Oct	852.00	860.00	852.00

Est. sales 3,835; sales Mon. 2,434.
Total open interest Mon. 12,456 up 2.

	Open	High	Low
GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.			
Sep	715.00	727.00	709.00
Oct	719.00	729.00	710.00
Dec	735.00	748.50	728.50
Feb	754.50	769.00	747.00
Apr	725.00	788.00	740.00
Jun	788.00	805.00	786.00
Aug	809.00	825.00	808.00
Oct	838.00	837.00	838.00
Dec	857.00	864.00	844.00
Feb	862.30	887.30	860.00
Apr	892.00	898.00	892.00
	925.00	925.00	919.50

Est. sales 42,000; sales Mon. 37,056.
Total open interest Mon. 199,215.

Cash Prices

September 23, 1980

Commodity and unit
FOODS
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.
TEXTILES
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd
METALS
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.
Lead Spot, lb
Copper elect., lb
Tin (Straits), lb.
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb
Silver N.Y., oz.
Gold N.Y., oz.
New York prices.

New York Futures

Sept. 23, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ROUND WHITE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	9.55	9.65	9.15	9.17	—0.48
Mar	13.73	13.73	13.23	13.23	—0.50
Apr	15.83	15.95	15.41	15.41	—0.50

Est. sales 2,932; sales Mon. 3,735.
Total open interest Mon. 19,103 up 305 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	133.00	134.75	130.25	131.36	— 3.83
Mar	136.25	138.50	134.26	134.26	— 4.00
May	139.00	141.00	136.96	137.06	— 3.90
Jul	140.50	141.50	138.50	139.00	— 2.79
Sep	146.60	142.50	139.35	139.35	— 2.20
Dec	141.25	142.50	140.00	141.00	— 0.81

Est. sales 2,485; sales Mon. 3,120.
Total open interest Mon. 11,866 up 9 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	36.50	37.15	36.40	36.51	— 0.90
Jan	38.60	39.15	38.50	38.48	— 0.97
Mar	39.90	40.36	39.40	39.55	— 1.13
May	39.80	40.15	39.38	39.37	— 1.03
Jul	39.20	39.95	38.55	38.76	— 0.99
Sep	37.82	38.05	37.35	37.36	— 1.81
Oct	36.95	37.10	36.60	36.60	— 0.84
Jan				34.08	— 0.22

Est. sales 15,560; sales Mon. 15,472.
Total open interest Mon. 80,835 up 2,079 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	z2,365	2,390	2,350	2,350	—28.00
Mar	z2,430	2,445	2,355	2,410	—30.00
May	z2,460	2,478	2,440	2,440	—30.00
Jul	z2,495	2,520	2,485	2,480	—30.00
Sep	z2,540	2,540	2,520	2,510	—40.00
Dec	z2,540	2,550	2,540	2,550	—43.00

Est. sales 1,760; sales Mon. 2,508.
Total open interest Mon. 14,847 up 724 from Fri.
z-New contracts 10 metric ton, change in dollar per metric tons.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	99.30	99.60	98.50	99.60	+0.20
Jan	100.50	10.60	99.60	100.55	+0.05
Mar	101.10	101.10	100.35	101.00	
May	101.70	101.70	100.70	101.70	+0.10
Jul	102.25	102.25	102.25	102.20	+0.10
Jan	101.90	101.90	101.90	102.60	—0.30

Est. sales 400; sales Mon. 730.
Total open interest Mon. 8,742 up 292 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No.2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	88.50	89.50	87.56	89.30	—0.26
Dec	90.00	91.60	88.60	91.29	+0.72
Mar	90.70	92.40	89.28	92.15	+0.87
May	90.85	92.60	89.40	92.10	+0.25
Jul	90.60	92.60	89.10	91.65	+0.75
Oct	85.00	86.50	84.50	86.50	+1.10
Dec	82.10	82.80	81.89	82.90	+0.67
Mar				83.50	+0.75

Est. sales 17,530; sales Mon. 12,980.
Total open interest Mon. 50,594 up 309 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	99.40	100.30	98.10	99.95	+ 0.50
Oct				100.60	+ 1.00
Dec	101.70	103.20	99.75	102.40	+ 1.00
Jan	102.60	103.20	102.60	103.15	+ 0.90
Mar	103.70	105.30	101.90	104.70	+ 0.80
May	105.10	106.80	103.30	106.15	+ 0.75

International Monetary Market

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound					
Oct	2.3950	2.4005	2.3950	2.3960	—050
Dec	2.3845	2.3915	2.3795	2.3835	—040
Jan	2.3830	2.3830	2.3810	2.3810	—055
Mar	2.3790	2.3845	2.3735	2.3775	—035
Jun	2.3760	2.3760	2.3710	2.3710	—095
Sep	2.3750	2.3750	2.3690	2.3690	+070

Est. sales 5,246; sales Mon. 5,698.
Total open interest Mon. 13,210, up 105 from Fri.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Oct	.8610	.8610	.8605	.8605	+20
Dec	.8625	.8640	.8613	.8616	+10
Jan	.8635	.8635	.8630	.8630	+28
Mar	.8640	.8655	.8628	.8631	+11
Apr				.8640	+28
Jun	.8640	.8665	.8640	.8641	+18
Jul					
Sep	.8665	.8665	.8665	.8665	+35

Est. sales 1,699; sales Mon. 2,164.
Total open interest Mon. 8,701, up 178 from Fri.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.					
Oct	.5527	.5535	.5527	.5535	—07
Dec	.5563	.5577	.5550	.5575	+03
Jan	.5582	.5590	.5582	.5590	—07
Mar	.5635	.5642	.5611	.5642	+07
Apr		.5735	.5660	.5680	—60
Jun	.5685	.5705	.5679	.5705	+13
Sep			.5760	.5760	—95

Est. sales 3,710; sales Mon. 6,043.
Total open interest Mon. 11,769, up 3,036 from Fri.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder.
No open contracts

FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.
No open contracts

Est. sales 0; sales Mon. 0.
Total open interest Mon. 8, unchanged from Fri.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.00001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.					
Oct	.004598	.004598	.004570	.004570	—67
Dec	.004587	.004595	.004547	.004577	—62
Jan			.004590	.004590	—72
Mar	.004613	.004627	.004576	.004612	—64
Apr			.004625	.004625	—60
Jun	.004675	.004675	.004630	.004640	+10

Est. sales 5,652; sales Mon. 6,883.
Total open interest Mon. 8,666, off 2,554 from Fri.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Oct	.6040	.6050	.6038	.6045	unc
Dec	.6122	.6132	.6104	.6122	+07
Jan			.6145	.6152	unc
Mar	.6223	.6230	.6203	.6224	+01
Jun	.6325	.6335	.6318	.6335	+09
Sep			.6430	.6430	—05

Est. sales 3,395; sales Mon. 3,612.
Total open interest Mon. 8,119, off 36 from Fri.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
September 23, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Oct	371.00	361.50	361.50	362.50	373.25	374.00
Jan	394.00	380.00	381.00	384.00	392.00	394.00
Mar	407.00	392.00	394.50	394.60	406.50	406.75
May	408.00	392.95	392.90	393.10	406.00	406.50
Aug	392.00	381.00	380.75	382.00	391.00	392.00
Oct	372.00	363.50	362.10	364.00	372.00	371.50
Jan	330.50	330.50	321.00	333.00	340.00	344.00
13,890 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Sep	1,015	1,013	1,013	1,020	1,018	1,022
Dec	1,040	1,028	1,036	1,038	1,040	1,041
Mar	1,076	1,062	1,073	1,074	1,072	1,073
May	1,095	1,082	1,092	1,094	1,088	1,090
Jly	1,113	1,113	1,112	1,113	1,108	1,110
Sep	1,132	1,124	1,129	1,130	1,125	1,130
Dec	1,150	1,149	1,148	1,150	1,130	1,150
2,406 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Sep	1,028	1,020	1,021	1,025	1,040	1,045
Nov	1,110	1,075	1,073	1,074	1,101	1,102
Jan	1,125	1,090	1,090	1,095	1,124	1,125
Mar	1,130	1,085	1,090	1,095	1,131	1,135
May	1,130	1,093	1,095	1,105	1,131	1,135
Jly	1,140	1,120	1,110	1,120	1,140	1,150
Sep	1,135	1,135	1,125	1,135	1,125	1,150
3,869 lots of 5 tons.						

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
September 23, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	905.00	907.00	898.00	899.50
3 months	934.00	935.00	927.00	927.50
Cathodes: spot	875.00	878.00	973.00	875.00
3 months	904.00	903.00	902.00	903.00
Tin: spot	7,150.00	7,160.00	7,275.00	7,285.00
3 months	7,260.00	7,265.00	7,365.00	7,370.00
Lead: spot	382.00	383.00	386.00	387.00
3 months	398.00	398.50	403.00	403.50
Zinc: spot	431.00	342.00	350.00	352.00
3 months	352.50	353.00	361.00	362.00
Silver: spot	992.00	997.00	989.00	991.00
3 months	1,031.00	1,035.00	1,025.00	1,028.00
Aluminium: spot	680.00	682.00	686.00	688.00
3 months	697.00	698.00	704.00	704.50
Nickel: spot	2,830.00	2,840.00	2,840.00	2,850.00
3 months	2,872.00	2,874.00	2,870.00	2,880.00

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
September 23, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	—	3,780	—20
Dec	3,820	3,875	3,720	3,730	—120
Mar	3,955	3,850	3,875	3,885	—46
May	N.T.	N.T.	3,870	3,900	—50
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	3,780	3,850	—90
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	3,820	3,890	—158
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	3,650	3,750	—140
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	—120
630 lots.					
COCOA					
Sep	1,025	1,015	950	1,030	+40
Dec	1,065	1,055	1,013	1,019	+12
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,045	1,055	+17
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,055	1,080	+15
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,070	—	+13
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,080	—	+20
31 lots					

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

September 23, 1980

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	11⅜ - 11⅝	8 9/16 - 8 11/16	16⅛ - 16⅜	5 3/16 - 5 5/16	11 3/16 - 11 9/16
2 M.	12 1/16 - 3/16	8 9/16 - 11/16	16⅛ - 16⅜	5⅛ - 5⅜	11 9/16 - 11⅞
3 M.	12⅜ - 12½	8½ - 8⅝	15⅝ - 15⅞	5 5/16 - 7/16	11 13/16 - 12
6 M.	12 13/16 - 15/16	8⅝ - 8¾	15 - 15¼	5 11/16 - 13/16	12⅜ - 12 9/16
1 Y.	12⅞ - 13	8 3/16 - 5/16	14⅛ - 14½	5 11/16 - 13/16	12½ - 12⅞

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)—The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, Sept. 23, 1980

	Bid	Asked
AELInd	15¾	16
AFAProt	6	7
AVMCp	4	4⅝
Accuray	12⅝	12⅞
AddisnW	12½	13
AdvRoss	5½	5¾
AffiBsh	29	29½
AlaBncp	20¼	20¾
AlexAlex	36	36¼
Alicoinc	33⅝	34½
AllynB	8	8½
Altex	6⅛	6¾
Amarex s	48⅛	49¼
AFIns	25½	26
AFurn	5⅛	5 5-16
AGreet	13⅞	14
AlntGp	80	80½
AMicros	26½	26¾
ANatIns	15⅛	15⅝
AQuasar	37⅝	38⅛
AResMg	24½	25
AWeldng	45½	46½
Amierr	3⅝	3 11-16
Anadite	9⅜	10⅛
AneSA	21½	21⅞
AngAGd	140	141
AntoCp	13½	13⅞
ApldMtl s	36	36½
ArdenGp	3⅞	4⅛
AsdCoia	30¼	30½
AtlGsLt	15	15⅜
AtlanRs	19⅝	20¼
BairdCp	12⅞	13
BallyPkP	15½	15⅞
BangHE	11⅜	12¼
BasicRs a	12	12½
BasstFr	21¾	22¼
BaylsMk	15	15⅛
Beeline	9⅝	10
BennlPll	3⅛	3⅝
BentlyL	26⅛	27¼
BetzLab	51½	51¾
BevAmgt	13⅞	14¼
BibbCo	11¼	12
BirdSon	19¼	19½
Birtchr	5	5⅛
Blyvoor	29⅜	29⅞
Bonanza	4 5-16	4⅜
BrwTom s	29⅜	30
Buckbee	8⅝	9
Buttels	66½	67¼
BurnupS	14⅝	14⅞
CPTCp	22	22¼
CalWtSv	33½	34½
ConradH	3¼	3⅝
CapEnoy	2⅜	2 13-16
CapSwC	22¼	23
CapinAir	1⅞	2
CareCo	15½	16¼
CavnghC	3⅜	3⅞
CnVtPS	14⅛	14½
ChrmSh	15¾	16½
ChartHo	26⅜	26½
ChmLea	28	29
ChesUtl	14½	15
Chubb	45	45¾
Cirfico	5¼	6
CitzSoGa	9	9¼
CitzUtA	39¼	40
CitzUtB	31½	32
ClarkJL	32	32½
ClowCp	6½	6¾
ColrTie s	25⅞	26
ColGshal	12-16	⅞
ComClH	34⅞	35¼
CmiShr	15	16½
CmwTel	19¾	20¼
ConPap s	35½	36
Cordis	34½	35
CravRes	89½	90¼
CrosTre s	37½	37⅞
CullrFed	6	7
Cyclfran	16¾	17¼
DanlyM	52	54
DtaDesgn s	18⅝	19¼
DaviMai	17	18
DBeer	12¼	12⅝
DeklbAg	49½	50
DetCanT	11½	12¼
DeweyEl	3¾	4½
DiaCrys	29¼	30
DixnCru	31⅜	32½
Docutel	21¼	21⅝
DollrGn	18¼	18½
DaviDB	35¾	36¼
DunkinD	14¼	14⅝
Durlron	24½	24¾
ERCCp	93½	95¼
EsDriel	38¾	39¼
EatnVnce	9¼	10
EconLab	23½	23¾
ElPasEl	9½	9⅝
ElderBe	5⅜	6¼
EleNucl	16⅛	16¾
ElModul	16¼	16½
EnrDev	18¾	19
EnrMethd	2⅛	2⅝
EnrMin	11¾	12
EnRsv	16⅛	17
Entwistl	5⅝	6¼
EqutSL	21¼	21½
EqtOil s	18	18⅝
FSC	4⅜	4¾
FabriTk	3⅜	3½
FarmGp	31⅜	31⅝
Fidlcor	14¼	15
FtBkSvs	38½	39¼
FtBostn	32¼	32¾
FtEmpS	15¼	15½
FtWnFin	6¼	6⅞
FlagBks	16½	17
Flickgr	16½	16¾
FloatPnt	26¼	26¾
FloNFIa	18¼	19
FlaWatU	1⅞	2 1-16
Flurocb	20¾	21¼
ForestO	37⅝	37¾
Formigli	2⅝	3
FrankCp	9	9⅜
FrankEl	18¼	18¾
FrasSG	94⅜	95½
Fremont	27⅝	28½
FullrHB	13¼	13½
GEICO	16⅛	16¼
GalaxyO	15	15⅛
GnAutm	9	9⅛
GnDevcs	4⅛	4⅝
GnRIEst	11½	13
GnReins s	61	61¼
GenRad	65¾	66
GovEFn	8⅛	8⅝
GreenM	12¼	12¾
GreyAdv	60	61½
Gilinist	37½	40
Gyrodyn	6⅛	6¾
HahnEW	52⅞	52⅝
HamiPI s	39¼	39½
Hardwke	10⅝	11½
HrpRow	10¾	11¼
HaraGp	31¼	n.a.
HartfNt	20¼	20½
HenrdF	38¾	39¼
Holobm	3⅝	4
Hoover	17	17½
HorizRs	3½	3¾
HyattInt	20½	21
IMSInt s	20¾	21
Infraind	8¾	9¼
IntelCp	92¼	92¾
Intrl wi	40¼	40½
IntrcEnr	6½	6⅝
IntmiGs	13	13¼
InBkWsh	12¼	12⅝
Intersil	32½	33¼
IwaSoUt	21⅛	21¾
Jamsby	26½	27
Jerico s	22	22½
JiffyFd	⅜	9-16
JoslynM	27	27¼
KaisSt pf	18½	19
Kalvar	2⅝	2½
Kaman	26	26¼
KmpAm	11¼	11⅜
KateGre	⅜	5-16
Kaysam	4¼	5
KellySvs	33½	34½
Keuffel	24¾	25¼
Kimball	20⅜	20¾
KingInt	5¼	5½
KlaofG	49	49¼
KnapeV	19	19½
Kratos s	22½	23
Kulicke	50½	51
Lancein	26½	26¾
LandRes	5½	5⅝
LaneCo	29	29½
LBNHLf	19½	19⅝
Lfimra	20⅛	20¾
LidShor	13⅛	13¾
LinBcst	61½	61¾
Logetrn	16¼	16¾
MCIC	13⅛	13½
MGFOil	24⅛	24⅜
MadsGE	13¾	13⅞
MagetiPet	9¼	9½
MagmP	29¼	29½
MairRt	2¾	2⅞
Malikrt	43⅝	44
Marton s	20¼	20½
MaulLP	32½	34
MayPet	38⅛	38¾
MaynOil	19⅛	19⅝
McCorm	21	21¼
McFarl	16	16¼
McQuay	14	14¼
MeyerF	27⅝	29½
MidsxW	18½	19¼
MdldCap	8⅝	9⅛
MidlRes	1 15-16	2
MidlBks	30¼	30¾
Millipr	38½	38¾
MissVIG	14⅜	15¼
Molex s	49⅜	49¾
MontCol	6¼	6⅝
ManuCp	19¼	19½
MoorePd	32⅝	33½
MoranB	45½	45⅞
MorgRes	1¼	1⅛
Morsnin	12½	12¾
MotClub	2⅝	3
Mueller	34½	35
NNCp	46⅝	47
NorgCo	33	34½
NDtaCo	24½	24¾
NwldRE	16¾	17½
NJNGas	16⅝	17⅛
NichOG	41¼	41½
Nicolet s	26⅝	27
NielsnA	38⅛	38¾
NielsnB	37⅝	37½
NoCarGs	14½	14⅞
NoEOl un	76½	78½
NwtNGs	13⅜	14
NwstPS	14⅛	14½
Naxell	24	24¼
Nucorp	21	21¼
OgilvyM	30	30¼
OhioCas	40⅛	41
OhFerro	13½	14
OtterTP	19¼	19¾
PCAInt	10⅜	11¼
PabstB	14⅛	14½
PcGaR	21⅞	22¼
PauleyP	23¼	23¾
PaytsCs	15½	15⅞
PeerMf	16½	17¼
PenaEnt	14½	14⅝
Pentair	17⅝	18⅛
Petrolit	82¾	83
Pettibon	25⅞	26
PhilaNat	33⅛	33¼
PierceSS	8⅝	9⅜
Pinkrtn	47	48
PionHIB	33½	33⅞
Plastine	1¼	2
Possis	8½	8¾
PresGM	73¼	73¾
PrsSteyn	65	65½
Progrp	1¼	1⅜
PbSvNC	13	13¼
PuritBen	24	24½
PulDCap	17	17¾
QuakrCh	17½	18¼
RagenPr	11⅞	12¼
Raychm	81½	82½
Raymnd	32¾	33¼
ReevCm	37	38½
RepNLfe	21½	21⅞
RoadEx	34½	34¾
RobbMy s	42	42½
Roselan	2	3
Rouse	18⅞	19
RusStov	15¾	16
Sadlier	3⅝	4
Safeco	40¼	40⅝
SflelGd	58	58⅜
StPaul	40	40½
ScanDt	2⅞	3 1-16
ScrippH	58½	62½
Sensor	51¾	52¼
SvcMer	16⅛	16⅝
Svcmst s	35	35½
ShMed s	22⅝	22½
Shawmt	47	47½
SolidSt	17⅝	18
SCalWtr	11⅞	12¼
SwElSv	15¼	16
SwnEnr	37½	38
Standyn	26⅛	26¼
StdMicro	12⅞	13
StdRegs	34⅜	35½
StanHP	41	42
Sterist	4¼	4¾
StrawCl	26	26½
Subaru	15	15¼
SuperEl	13⅜	13¾
TIME DC	3¾	4
Tampax	34¼	34⅞
Tandem s	55⅝	55⅞
TecumP	68	69
TelcmA s	21½	21¾
Tennant	34	36½
Tiprary	22¾	22⅞
TamisOil	16	16½
TamisO wi	10⅛	10⅞
TricoPd	38½	41
TroyGld s	12⅛	12¾
TysonFd	16	16½
UnMcGil	14	14½
USEnr	16	16½
USSurg	43½	43¾
USTrck	14⅞	15
UVaBsh	27¼	27½
UpPenP	11½	12¼
VoalRe	104⅛	105
ValBkAr	35	35¼
ValtecCp	48¼	48⅝
VanDus	14	14¼
Vrgalnl s	38¼	38½
Velcro s	11⅞	12
VictraSt	8⅜	8⅞
VideoCp	10	10¼
VaNBsh	14⅝	15½
WshEnr	16½	16¾
Weldtrn	3⅝	4
WellsGo	13½	15
Wendys	19	19¼
WDref	122¾	123¼
WDean	82	82½
WHold	115½	116
WlnMtg	4⅛	4⅜
WmorC	28⅛	28½
WoodLot	22½	23
WrightW	5½	5¾
ZionUt	25½	26

n.a.- Not applicable.

Commodity Indexes

September 23, 1980

	Close
Moody's	1,347.30 f
Reuters	1,767.80
Dow Jones Spot	467.71
D.J. Futures	482.26

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. Inory: f — final
Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931. Dow Jones: base 100: Average 19.

Dividends

September 22, 1980

INCREASED

Company	Per.	Amt
Borg Warner	Q	.62
Conagra Inc	Q	.37½
Hartford Stm Boiler	Q	.40
Varlen Corp	Q	.12

REDUCED

Company	Per.	Amt
Nthwstrn Steel	Q	.36

INITIAL

Company	Per.	Amt
Ron Amer Pharm cl A	-	.05

YEAR END

Company	Per.	Amt
M & T Mtge		.15

STOCK

Company	Per.	Amt
Morrison		2PC

STOCK SPLITS

Conagra Inc — 2-for-1
May Petro — 3-for-2
Oklahoma Oil — 2-for-1
Poc Gas Transm — 2-for-1

USUAL

Company	Per.	Amt
Air Prod & Chemicals	Q	.20
Amer S&L Assoc Fla	Q	.28
CIC Financial	Q	.15
Harsco Corp	Q	.50
Horizon Bancorp	Q	.33
Geo A Hormel	Q	.21
Lydall Inc	Q	.17½
M & T Mtge	Q	.42
Manor Care	Q	.12½
Morrison Inc	Q	.08
Nucor Corp	Q	.11
Ohio Citizens Bancorp	Q	.55
Rival Mfg Co	Q	.20
Shapell Indus	Q	.02½
Sterchi Bros Stores	Q	.12
Toledo Edison	Q	.55
U o Columbia Cable	Q	.06¼
Wickes Corp	Q	.26
Wisc Southern Gas	Q	.31

A-Annual; M-Monthly; Q-Quarterly; S-Semi-annual.

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—207

ATO Inc	FamDol St
Adams Exp	FedMogul
AMD n	FreeptMn s
AMD wi	GAF Corp
AetnaLfe	GAFCp pf
AirProd	GDVInc
Amal Sug	Gearhind s
AmerHess s	GenAm Inv
AmeHess pf	Gen Instru
AmBldg M	GenInstr pf
AmExpress	GenPort Inc
AmGnCp ipf3.25	GenSignal
Am Stand	Geosrce
AmesDpt	GlobalMar s
Amrep Corp	GrtLakeInt
AnixterBro s	GrowGp
ApacheCp s	HandyHar
AtlRichfl s	Hart SchMx
Augatlnc	HarteHnk
Auto Data	Hecla Mng
Bandag Inc	HousNa Gas
BarryWrgt	HowellPtr n
BarryWrght wi	HughesTool
Baxt Travnl	INACorp s
Becton Dick	INACp 1.90pf
BelcoPetl	Ing Rand
Bendix	IngRand pf
Bendixcv pf	IntT&T
BigThree	IntT&T pfJ
Boeing s	IntT&T pfK
Brwng Fer	IntT&T pfI
Brunswk	Jewel Cos
BrushWell	Joy Mfg
BurndyCp	KaisC 1.37pf
Butlerint s	Kemmfl s
CBI Ind	Kimb Clark
CallhnMng s	LamierBP s
CampRLk g	LeeEnt
CdnPac s	Lenox Inc
Carlisle	Litton pfA
Caro ClinOh	LoneSta Ind
Caro FrgtC	LoneSlin pf
Carter Hawl	Longs Drug
Chainev4.60pf	LowesCos n
Chessie Sys	Madisn Fd
CinMilcrn	Malone Hyd
Coleco Ind	McMoran s
CombEng	Mead pfA
Comput Sci	MercTex
ConAgra	Merck Co
ComCorp	MesaRoy n
ConICo pfA	Metromed
CooperIn s	MiltonRoy s
CoopIn cvpf	MoPac Co
CorroonB	Mobil Home
Crtlan Cos	Monarch s
DeereCo	MtFuel Sup
DeluxChk n	NatEducCp
Diebold In	Natomas s
DigitalEq	Natomas pfB
Dravo Corp	NortkWtn
Dresser Ind	Oakind
DynaCp Am	OklaNGas
EG&G Inc s	Omark Ind
ESystem	PPGInd
EngMnCh s	Pac Lumber
EquitGas	PacSclen wi
Esmark	ParkEP s
EthylCo pfA	ParterDrll

NEW LOWS—2

Tchnicolr wi NSPw4.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

September 23, 1980

	Sales	Close	Chg.
IntT&T	992,100	32⅝	— ⅞
IBM	918,900	66⅞	—1¼
Relion Grp	885,600	78⅝	+ ⅝
Texaco Inc	778,000	35⅛	+ ¼
Trans Union	708,200	50	—1½
Sony Corp	684,300	14⅝	— ⅜
Gen Motors	653,800	56¼	—1½
HerculesInc	592,800	23⅛	+ ⅜
Worn Lamb	541,900	22⅞	+ ⅜
GulfWst s	526,900	19⅛	— ⅜
Mobil	522,200	69	— ¼
Burrghs	513,300	64	—5½
Gulf Oil	503,400	40⅝	+ ¾
AtlRichfl s	496,000	51	+3⅝
SearsRoeb	496,000	17½	+ ⅛

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	64.39	59.95
Advanced	486	749
Volume Up (millions)	18.93	30.12
Declined	1,161	810
Volume Down (millions)	41.46	18.00
Unchanged	299	369
Total issues	1,946	1,928
New highs	207	188
New lows	3	5

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	972.95	981.72	957.94	962.03	—12.54
20 Trn	351.12	355.77	346.02	349.20	—0.82
15 Util	111.94	112.34	110.52	110.85	—1.20
65 Stk	359.09	362.31	353.80	355.77	—0.94

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Chg.
20 Bonds	68.01	Unch.
10 Public Utils	67.45	+0.08
10 Indus	68.58	—0.07

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	131.17	128.55	129.43	—0.97
Industrials	150.41	146.14	147.14	—1.19
Utilities	51.53	50.77	51.01	—0.24
Finance	13.87	13.59	13.66	—0.09
Transp.	21.59	20.79	21.13	—0.12

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	75.87	74.85	74.85	—0.58
Industrials	88.54	87.24	87.24	—0.68
Transp.	70.36	69.37	69.37	—0.25
Utilities	38.98	38.73	38.73	—0.29
Finance	71.22	70.68	70.68	—0.61

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Short
September 22	190,054	449,378	3,148
September 19	178,251	392,771	2,063
September 18	201,334	445,125	2,016
September 17	207,986	441,500	1,500
September 16	201,112	416,653	1,850

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Chg.
GifCang s	582,500	25⅝	+1
TubosMex s	280,200	9	—1
HuskyOG s	244,300	14½	+ ⅜
HouOilM	231,000	37⅝	+ ⅛
AtlasCM	203,800	6½	— ⅛
ImperOilA g	203,800	35	+2
ChiefDvg s	203,500	29½	+1⅜
Goldfield Cp	194,700	3	— ⅛
DomePetr g	191,000	68⅝	+ ¾
RangerOil s	161,600	37⅜	+1⅜

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	9.18	8.69
Advanced	235	268
Volume Up (millions)	4.02	5.43
Declined	439	347
Volume Down (millions)	4.47	2.35
Unchanged	185	218
Total issues	859	833
New highs	N.A.	46
New lows	N.A.	2

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
350.20	344.69	345.12	—0.05

Market Closed

All financial markets were closed Tuesday in Japan for a holiday.

COMPANY REPORTS

France
Pechiney-Ugine-Kuhlmann

First Half	1980
Profits	667.8

United States
Roadway Express

3rd Quar.	1980
Revenue	255.5
Profits	16.40
Per share	0.84
9 Months	1980
Revenue	776.2
Profits	42.79
Per share	2.18

هكذا من الأصل

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 23

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
8½	5⅞	Friedm	.24b	3.3	4	12	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
6½	3	FriendFr				5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅞	Friona	.40	4.5	9	12	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛
7½	4⅝	Frischs	.30b	4.3	6	2	7⅛	7	7	
16½	7¾	FrontA	.20b	1.4	6	163	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
10¼	3⅝	FrontA	wt			9	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
— G—G—G —										
4⅞	1⅞	GIExpl			10	11	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
3⅞	1½	GIT				4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6	1⅞	GRI				78	2⅜	2½	2⅜	— ⅛
5⅞	2	GTI	.06e	1.2	9	40	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	2½	Galaxy			5	3	3⅛	3½	3½	
14	7⅛	Garan	.80	5.9	6	15	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
42⅞	21⅜	GatLief	.40b	1.0	14	69	42⅞	41⅞	41⅞	—1⅛
20⅜	11⅝	GelmSc	s		22	38	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ½
7⅛	3⅜	GnEmp	.40b	5.5	7	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
[illegible]										

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
21⅛	11⅛	Perini	.40	2.1	10	9	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	— ⅛
11½	9⅛	PerryDr	n.28	2.6	7	37	11⅜	10⅝	10⅞	
37⅝	11⅞	PetLew	s2.16f	6.0	18	692	u37⅞	36⅛	36⅛	— ½
14¼	10	PetLe	pf1.65	13.		17	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
8⅞	5⅛	PhilLD	.64r	10.	3	33	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
3⅜	2	Phoenix				37	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
17½	7⅛	PicNPay	.32	2.3	8	74	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
[illegible]										
8⅜	4⅛	Zimmer	.36	3.9	12	235	u 9⅛	8½	9⅛	+ ⅜

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, Sept. 22, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
41346	Abitl Prce	$24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
650	Acklands	$13½	13½	13½	— ½
106984	Agnico E	$22½	21⅞	23¼	+2½
3100	Agra Ind A	$6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
30129	Alta Gas A	$31	30	30½	— ¾
100	Alta Nat	$22½	22½	22½	— ½
1600	Algo Cent	$25	25	25	
1030	Algoma St	$38⅛	38	38	— 1
2400	Andres W A	$12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
100	Argus C pr	$6½	6½	6½	
2020	Asbestos	$30¼	30⅛	30½	— ⅛
11340	Atco A	$31⅞	31	31⅛	— ¼
39390	BP Can	$44⅞	44½	44⅝	+ ¼
18729	Bank N S	$33	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅛
2201	Baton B	$15½	15⅛	15½	+ ½
1100	Beth Cop	$25½	25¼	25½	+ ½
8635	Bralor Res	$17⅞	17¼	17⅜	
6110	Bramalea	$13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
5302	Brenda M	$38	37⅞	38	+ ½
1465	BCFP	$16¼	15⅛	15⅝	— ⅛
30324	BC Phone	$15¾	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
78478	Brunswk	$17¼	16⅛	17⅛	+ ½
4500	Budd Con	$8½	8⅛	8½	
2200	CAE	$24	23¼	23½	— ¼
23960	Cad Frv	$28	27½	27¾	— ¼
8979	Cal Pow A	$18⅝	18	18	— ¼
49125	Camflo	$51	46¼	49½	+4⅞
4420	C Nor West	$25½	24¾	25¼	— ½
425	C Packrs	$32⅞	32¼	32⅜	— ⅛
6200	Can Perm	$20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ⅛
900	Can Trust	$28¼	27⅞	28¼	+ ⅜
1270	C Tung	$43	42	43	+ ⅛
19796	CCablesy A	$12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
125	CGE	$31	31	31	— 1
23385	CI Bk Com	$27¼	26¾	26⅞	— ¼
25947	CanP Ent	$30⅞	29⅞	30⅜	+ ⅜
16000	Can Nat Res	$19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
3534	Cdn Tire A	$27½	26¾	27	— ⅛
40	C Ultles	$20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
30	Candel Oil	$32⅞	32⅜	32⅜	+ ⅜
5094	Caro	$8¼	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
550	Cassiar	$14¼	14¼	14¼	
5700	Celanese	$7⅞	7¼	7½	— ⅛
3150	Cherokee	$10½	10	10¼	+ ½
1950	Con Distrb	$9⅞	9¾	9¾	
6600	Con Fardy	360	345	360	+15
7000	Conventrs	$17	16½	17	+ ½
2280	Conwest A	$8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
28700	Coseka R	$23½	23	23	— ⅛
5300	Craigmt	$7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
300	Crush Intl	$15	15	15	— ⅛
27565	Cyprus	$26½	25⅞	26¼	+1⅛
23160	Czar Res	$14⅞	14¼	14⅞	+ ⅜
38382	Denison	$10⅞	10½	10½	— ¼
6582	Denison	$56⅞	56⅜	56⅜	+ ⅜
22351	Dicknsn	$26¼	25	25½	+ ⅜
28725	D Bridge	$20⅛	19½	20	+ ⅜
2375	Dofasco A	$39⅞	39½	39½	
2300	Dom Store	$18	17⅜	17¾	
220	Du Pont A	$28⅞	28	28	— ½
778	Dylex L A	$12	12	12	+ ⅛
7435	Electhome	$12½	12	12⅛	— ⅛
1200	Emco	$14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
54845	C Falcon C	$14	13¾	14	+ ¼
13121	Fibro Nik	$135	133	133	+ 3
5925	Fed Ind A	$10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
650	Fraser	$20	20	20	
5300	G M Res	$6½	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
100	G Distrb A	$10½	10½	10½	— ⅛

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
1400	G Distrb w	475	465	465	—10
11575	Gibraltar	$16	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅜
11650	Granduc	320	305	320	+10
2390	GL Forest	$60¼	60	60¼	+ ¼
3500	H Group A	$4½	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
800	Hard Crp A	225	215	215	+15
25250	Hawker	$23	21¾	23	+ 2
3535	Hayes D	$9⅞	9½	9½	+ ⅛
5593	H Bay Co	$25	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
11717	IAC	$10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
7200	Indal	$16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
105	Indusmin	$17¼	17¼	17¼	— ½
1200	Inland Gas	$14⅛	14½	14½	— ¼
11640	Int Mogul	$12	11½	11½	+ ½
13352	Inter Pipe	$17	16⅞	16⅞	
3900	Ivaco	$23¼	22¼	23¼	+1¼
6398	Jannock	$14	13½	13¾	+ ¼
142503	Kaiser Re	$52	51	51⅛	+ ⅛
30500	Kam Kotia	$7⅞	7½	7½	
200	Kelsey H	$28	28	28	— ¼
13675	Kerr Add	$22½	21¾	22	
5739	Labatt A	$25⅞	25½	25¾	+ ¼
125	Lob Min	$67¼	67¼	67¼	— 3
31040	Lacana	$12⅝	12	12¼	+ ¼
7800	LOnt Cem	$6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
18798	LL Lac	$31½	29⅞	31½	+2⅛
3100	Loblaw Co	$6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ¼
1300	MICC	$11	11	11	— ⅛
60850	Mclan H A	$17⅞	17⅛	17⅜	
10	McGraw H	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
23360	Est Mirtle	$8¼	7¼	8¼	+1¼
80850	Merland E	$8½	7⅞	8½	— ⅛
30526	Mitel Corp	$44	43⅝	44	+ ⅜
1850	Molson A	$30	29⅞	30	— ¼
16712	Moore	$42⅞	42½	42⅝	+ ¼
7320	Murphy	$37½	36¼	36⅞	— ¼
71844	Noranda	$31⅞	30⅞	31¼	+ 1
32080	Norcen	$35⅞	35⅛	35⅛	
500	Nowsco W	$33	33	33	— 1
7905	Nu-Wst A	$29⅞	29	29⅛	— ⅛
10647	Oakwood	$18⅞	18	18⅞	+ ⅜
14300	Oshawa A	$11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
30875	Pamour	$26½	26	26⅛	+1⅛
1371	PanCan P	$89	88⅛	88⅛	+ ⅛
16050	Pembina	$12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
4825	Petrofina	$65	63⅛	64⅞	+1¼
7320	Phonix Oil	$11	10½	10½	+ ¼
2455	Pine Point	$41⅞	41	41⅞	
19015	Place G	275	266	271	
30060	Placer	$29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	+ 1
23750	Ram	$18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
350	Redpath	$16½	16½	16½	+ ½
2300	Rd Stenhs A	$11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
3300	Reichhold	$14	13⅞	14	+ ¼
18750	Revnu Prp	224	215	216	— 4
301	Roman	$70	70	70	+ 1
1450	Rothman	$27⅞	27½	27⅞	+ ⅜
23561	Sceptre	$13½	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
1300	Scotts	$7	7	7	+ ⅛
20915	Shell Can	$30⅞	29½	30¼	+ ⅛
14387	Sherritt	$17	16⅜	16⅜	
4635	Sigma	$57	55⅞	55⅞	+ ⅜
2000	S Sears A	$8	8	8	
5110	Skye Res	$13⅞	13¼	13⅜	
200	Slater Stl	$17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
1174	Southm	$38⅞	38½	38⅞	+ ⅛
1700	St Brodcst	$13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
14296	Stelco A	$36½	36⅛	36½	— ⅛
2825	Steep R	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
11866	Sulpetro B	$23⅞	22⅜	22⅜	—1⅛
800	Suncor pr	$26	25⅞	25⅞	— ¼
200	Talcorp A	$10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅜
1400	Tara	$17	16¼	17	+ 1
4625	Teck Cor A	$24½	22½	24½	+ 1
13796	Teck Cor B	$23	22⅛	22⅞	+ 1
2100	Teledyne	$11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
19625	Tex Can	$22⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ⅜
3950	Thom N A	$21⅞	21¼	21⅞	+ ¼
3082	Tor Dm Bk	$30⅝	30¼	30½	— ⅜
200	Torstar B	$27½	27	27½	
341	Traders A	$13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
38225	Trns Mt	$14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
20250	Trinity Res	$15	14	14⅜	— ⅛
12246	TrCan PL	$22¼	22	22⅛	— ⅛
5057	Turbo	$25	24½	24½	— ½
31219	UGas A	$12½	12	12⅛	— ⅜
1550	Union Oil	$34¼	34⅛	34⅛	
700	Un Asbstos	$6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
6430	U Keno	$68	65⅝	67½	+6½
3825	U Siscoe	$22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
704	Un Carbid	$33½	33	33½	+ ½
12130	Verstl Cor	$19⅝	19	19¼	— ⅛
3025	Vestgron	$19⅝	19⅛	19⅜	+ ½
110	Weldwod	$22½	22½	22½	— 1
6055	West Mine	$24	22¾	23⅝	+ ⅜
170	Westnhse	$45¼	45¼	45¼	+ ¼
1567	Weston	$26½	26¼	26½	
31863	Willroy	$16	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅝
800	Woodwd A	$29⅞	29½	29⅞	+ ⅛
200	Yk Bear	$11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛

Total sales 9,464,196 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, Sept. 22, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
4043	Bnk Mont	$30⅝	30¼	30½	— ⅛
1379	Can Cml	$12⅞	12⅛	12⅝	— ⅜
25	CanSo Ry	$70	70	70	+12
3785	Con Bath	$18½	18	18½	— ⅛
1825	Dom TxtA	$15½	15⅛	15½	
1944	FCA Intl	320	315	320	+5
10706	NatBk Cda	$13⅞	13¼	13⅞	+ ⅛
8660	Power Cp	$19½	19	19¼	+ ¼
1100	Royal Bk	$54¼	54⅛	54¼	
300	Roy Trst Co	$20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅜
550	Steinbrg A	$22½	22	22½	+ ⅛

Total Sales 1,571,976 shares.

Canadian Indexes

September 22, 1980

	Close	Previous
Montreal	397.22	391.68
Toronto	2,335.70	2,330.80

Montreal : Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto : TSE 300 Index.
Is cindex.so

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, September 23, 1980

Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
African Dvl. Bk 7-83	9 15/16	1-30	97⅞	98⅝
Alahli Kuwait 5½-83	11⅞	2-25	98⅛	98⅞
Allied Irish 6¼-84	19 5/16	9-29	99⅞	100⅜
Allied Irish 5¼-87	10 7/16	1-2	98⅛	98⅞
Amex Fin 1982	16⅞	10-22	100¼	100¾
Andelsbanken 7-84	10 11/16	12-4	98⅞	99⅛
Arab Intl Bank 6½-83	10 5/16	2-2	97	97¾
Barclays O'seas 5-90	9⅞	12-15	97⅛	97⅞
Bco de la Nacion 8-83	9⅞	1-23	98⅜	99⅛
Bco de la Nacion 7-86	12 15/16	3-24	98⅞	99⅛
Bco de Brazil 6¾-82	11 1/16	2-17	99¼	99¾
Bco de Mexico 6¼-87	11 13/16	11-14	97⅞	98⅛
Bco Pinto 6¾-85	11 7/16	11-17	97⅛	97⅞
Bco Costa Rica 6½-85	10½	12-11	93¾	94⅛
Bk Paribas 7¼-80	9⅞	12-11	99	99½
Bk Bumiputra 6¼-84	16 9/16	10-23	99½	100¼
Bk Ireland 5¼-89	11⅞	11-27	97⅛	98¼
Bk Tokyo 8-80	11	11-24	99½	100
Bk Tokyo Hdg 6¼-81	16 15/16	10-22	100⅛	100⅞
Bk Tokyo 6½-84	11 7/16	11-17	97⅞	98¼
Bk Tokyo Hdg 1987	12½	1-22	97⅞	98⅛
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5¼-89	9⅞	10-22	97	97½
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5½-93	17 11/16	10-20	98½	99
Buenos Aires 7¼-86	10⅞	12-5	97⅛	98¼
Bco di Roma 6-87/91	15 5/16	10-28	99¼	99¾
BFCE 6¼-83	16 3/16	10-29	100½	101
BFCE 6¾-84	11⅛	2-26	99½	100
BNP 7½-81	12 13/16	3-18	99⅞	100⅛
BNP 7-83	12½	3-1	100⅛	100⅜
BNP 5¼-83	9 11/16	1-21	99⅛	99⅝
BNP 1982/84	11⅞	2-21	99½	100
BNP 5½-91	11 15/16	2-22	97¼	97¾
Bangkok Bk 6½-84	9⅞	12-29	97	97½
BUE 5¼-89	12 5/16	12-20	97⅛	97⅞
Bk Worms 5¾-85	9 3/16	12-17	98⅛	98⅞
Banco Union 7¼-83	19 13/16	10-1	98⅜	99⅛
Bk Algeria 8⅛-84	11⅞	3-9	97⅛	98¼
Bk Dreyfus 6½-83	12 7/16	3-12	99¾	100¼
BFG Fin. 5½-89/94	9⅞	1-12	97⅛	97⅞
Bergen Bank 6-89	12⅛	11-28	97⅛	98
Citicorp 1983	11 7/16	11-28	99¼	99¾
Citicorp 1984	11 15/16	9-30	99¼	99¾
Citicorp 6-94	12	12-18	98⅛	98⅞
Citicorp undtd	9 7/16	10-10	99¼	99¾
Chase 5¼-93	9 13/16	1-30	96	96½
CCCE 5¼-98	11	2-6	97	97½
Credit Agricole 6¼-84	9 3/16	12-17	99⅞	99⅞
CCF 7-83	9 11/16	1-12	99⅞	100⅛
CCF 6¼-83	9⅞	1-12	99½	100
CCF 5¼-85	13 13/16	11-4	99⅞	100¼
Creditanst 5¼-84	11 13/16	11-21	99⅞	100⅛
Creditanst 5½-91/97	12 1/16	12-16	97¼	98¼
Credit Lyon 6¼-82	11⅛	2-12	99⅞	100⅛
Credit Lyon 6-83	11⅞	1-12	99⅞	100⅛
Credit Nat'l 5¼-88	9⅞	1-12	97	97½
DG Bank 6¼-82	9 3/16	12-17	99⅛	99⅝
Gotabanken 6-88	11 7/16	11-17	98⅛	98⅜
GZB 7½-81	10 3/16	1-30	99½	100
GZB 6-83	19 13/16	10-9	100	100½
GZB 5½-89	9 13/16	11-3	97⅛	98¼
Hydrocarb 7½-82	10⅞	12-24	99⅞	100⅛
IBJ 6-82	11⅛	2-15	99⅞	99⅞
IBJ 6½-82	14⅛	11-1	100	100⅜
IBJ 5¾-85	10 11/16	12-3	99	99½
IBJ 5¼-87	18⅛	10-15	99¼	99¾
Indo-Suez 5½-85	9⅞	1-26	98⅞	99⅛
Indo-Suez 5¼-89	9⅞	1-12	97⅞	98⅛
Westminster Bk 6-84	16 15/16	10-20	100	100½
KOP 6½-83	9⅞	1-23	98⅞	99⅛
LTCB 6¼-81	9½	15-12	99⅞	99⅞
LTCB 6¾-82	9⅞	1-27	99	99½
LTCB 6-83	11⅛	2-15	99	99½
LTCB 5¼-85	11½	11-10	99⅛	99⅞
LTCB 5¼-86	9⅞	12-15	98⅛	98⅞
LTCB 5¼-89	10⅛	12-9	98	98½
Lloyds Eurofin 7¼-83	10 1/16	11-28	99⅞	100⅛
Manhan O'seas 5¼-94	12⅛	11-28	97¼	98¼
Midland Bank 8-82	11 7/16	11-17	100⅛	100⅜
Midland Bank 7½-83	11 15/16	2-23	100½	101
Midland Intl 6-87	11⅛	11-21	99¼	99¾
Midland Intl 5-89	9½	12-22	97¾	98¼
Midland Intl 5½-92	10⅞	12-5	97¾	98⅛
Midland Intl 5½-93	9⅞	1-23	96½	97
Nat'l Westmin 5½-90	9⅛	12-23	97¾	98⅛
Nat'l Westmin 5¼-94	18⅛	10-14	98½	99
Nippon Credit 5¼-85	9⅞	12-24	99⅛	99⅞
Nippon Credit 6½-86	9 9/16	1-14	97½	97⅞
Pop. Espanol 7¼-81	10⅛	11-28	99½	100
Bk Scotland 7¼-83	11⅛	11-10	100⅛	101⅛
Bk Scotland 5¼-94	9 5/16	10-14	98⅛	99⅛
Stand. & Chart. 6¼-84	10½	11-28	99¼	99¾
Stand. & Chart. 5½-90	11⅛	2-13	97½	98
Stand. & Chart. 5¼-90	12 1/16	3-9	99	99½
State Bk India 6¼-87	10 1/16	11-28	96⅛	96⅞
Svenska Handels 5-87	10	1-15	97⅞	98⅛
Sundsvallsbken 6-85	19 11/16	10-8	99⅛	99⅞
Trade Develop 6-86	11 15/16	2-23	97⅛	97⅞
Thai Farmers 7¼-84	9⅞	12-23	96	97
UBAF 6⅜-82	19 9/16	9-26	99⅞	100⅛
UBAF 7¼-82	10⅞	12-9	99⅛	99⅞
Union Finland 6½-82	16 15/16	10-22	100⅛	100⅜
United O'seas 7-81	10 1/16	11-28	99⅛	100⅛
United O'seas 6-83	12⅞	10-11	99½	100
United O'seas 6-89	10	9-30	97½	98
Urquijo Intl 7¼-81	9⅞	12-23	99⅛	99⅞
Urquijo Intl 6-86	19 5/16	9-22	98⅛	99⅛
Wil. Glyn's Bk 6½-84	12½	2-27	100½	101
Wil. Glyn's Bk 5¼-91	12 7/16	9-16	98½	99

Non Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Enpetrol 7-86	13⅛	3-23	99⅞	100⅛
General Cable 7½-80	20⅛	9-30	99	101¼
IC Industries 1991	10⅛	1-15	96	97
Nat'l Finan. 6-85/93	10⅛	1-7	101	101⅜
Thailand 7-84	18⅛	9-17	97⅞	98⅛
Philippines 6½-86	17⅛	10-20	95⅞	96⅞
Sumi Heavy 5¾-83	12 9/16	3-16	99⅞	100⅛
Sweden 9lock-91	9 9/16	10-20	96½	97
Sofitel 8-83	20 3/16	10-8	100⅛	101¼
Sofitel 8-84	10⅛	12-8	99⅞	100⅛
SNCF 6¼-85/97	10½	2-4	99	99½
Texas Airlines 7-86	9⅞	10-13	92⅞	93⅞
TVO 9lock-91	10⅛	28-11	95⅛	95⅞
IHI 5¼-85	15 5/16	10-27	99⅞	100¼
Offshore Min. 1986	9 11/16	1-21	98¼	98⅞
Pemex 7-84	9 11/16	1-26	98½	99
C.Itoh 5¼-87	12⅞	3-18	99½	100

Prices supplied by Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London.

European Stock Markets

September 23, 1980
(Closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ACF Holding	69.00	67.60
AKZO	21.50	21.60
Albert Heijn	70.80	65.00
Algemb Bank	318.00	316.50
AMEV	90.00	88.70
Amrobank	64.40	65.00
A'Dam Rub	3.42	3.42
Boskalis	92.20	92.80
Bredero	190.00	184.00
Buerhmann T	66.50	66.00
Calond Hldg	25.70	25.80
Elsevier	181.50	187.00
Ennia	125.50	136.00
Fokker	30.30	29.80
Gist Brocades	32.20	31.60
Heineken	51.50	52.30
H.V.A.	33.00	34.00
Hoogovens	13.80	13.80
Naarden	16.30	16.30
K.L.M.	61.70	62.50
Nat. Nedder	118.00	117.50
Nedlloyd	98.50	98.30
Oce Vander G	112.50	112.00
OGEM	7.80	7.80
Pakhoed	41.30	40.20
Philips	17.10	17.20
Robeco	190.00	188.50
Rodamco	106.40	106.40
Rolinco	184.50	183.00
Rorento	114.10	114.20
Royal Dutch	175.00	172.00
RSV	50.40	52.50
Unilever	125.30	124.00
Van Ommer	26.40	26.10
VMF-Stork	31.50	31.00
VNU	82.30	83.00

Anp-Cbs Index : 85.20
Previous : 84.90

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	1,300	1,304
Cockerill	220	218
EBES	1,835	1,850
Electrobel	5,600	5,600
GB-Inno-BM	2,305	2,300
GBL (BLomb)	1,060	1,100
Hoboken	2,540	2,520
Petrofina	4,970	4,735
Ph. Gevaert	1,250	1,250
Soc. Generale	1,276	1,228
Sofina	3,380	3,320
Solvay	2,495	2,485
Traction Elec	2445	2425
Un. Miniere	732	724
V. Montagne	1,180	1,160

Bourse Index : 108.49
Previous : 105.48

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
A.E.G.	86.50	87.50
Allianz Vers.	450.00	455.00
B.A.S.F.	130.30	131.40
Bayer	114.50	115.60
Bayer Hypo	258.00	262.00
Bayer Verein	311.00	310.50
Commerzbank	165.50	163.70
Conf. Gummi	60.00	62.40
Daimler	265.90	268.50
Degussa	261.00	260.00
Demag	129.00	131.00
D.Babcock	194.00	197.50
Deutsche Bnk	169.70	170.00
Dresdner Bnk	192.40	190.50
Du. Schulte	183.50	182.00
GHH	210.00	213.00
Hapag Lloyd	73.90	73.60
Hochtief	448.00	445.00
Hoechst	11.90	113.10
Hoesch	23.20	23.50
Holzmann	388.00	390.00
Horten	150.00	150.00
Kali u Salz	177.50	179.50
Karstadt	227.00	229.50
Kaufhof	194.00	197.80
K.H.D.	204.00	204.50
Kloeckner	40.00	41.50
Krupp	85.00	85.00
Linde	318.00	318.50
Lufthansa	71.50	72.50
MAN	188.50	190.00
Mannesman	126.30	128.00
Metallgesell.	294.00	295.50
Muench. Ruck	553.00	560.00
Neckermann	84.50	87.50
Preussag	120.00	121.00
RWE.new	186.00	184.50
Schering	225.50	229.00
Siemens	276.00	276.70
Thyssen	60.70	60.80
Varta	166.00	170.00
Veba	139.50	140.00
VEW	107.80	107.70
Volkswagen	170.00	171.50

Siemens Index: 138.45
Previous : 139.89

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Brew	0.82	0.82½
AA Cp	$20.88	20.75
Anglo-Am	135.00	137.00
Babcock-Wil	0.93	0.94
Barclays Bnk	4.31	4.30
BAT Ind.	2.78	2.85
Beecham Gp	1.55	1.55
BICC	1.55	1.56
BOC Int'l	0.90	0.90
Boots	2.46	2.46
Bowater	1.75	1.70
B.P.	3.78	3.72
Burmah	1.83	1.89
Coats Patons	0.50	0.50
Charter Gold	2.60	2.63
Cadbury Sc.	0.69½	0.70
Cons.Gold Fds	6.48	6.50
Courtaulds	0.57	0.58
De Beer	$12.44	12.50
Distillers	2.18	2.16
Dunlop	0.80	0.80
Free St Ged	94.75	95.75
GEC	5.23	5.23
GKN	1.92	1.90
Glaxo	2.54	2.54
GUS	4.64	4.64
Guinness	0.85	0.85
Hawker-Sidd	2.24	2.22
ICI	3.92	3.92
Imps	0.75½	0.76
Lonrho	1.08	1.10
Lucas	1.89	1.88
Marks-Spenc	1.05	1.05
Metal Box	2.82	2.82
Plessey	2.43	2.47
Randfontein	$104.00	110.00
Rank Org.	1.52	1.58
Reed	1.98	1.92
Rolls Royce	1.29	1.25
Royal Dutch	37.19	36.87
R.T.Z.	4.80	4.81
Shell	4.20	4.22
Thorn (A)	3.48	3.52
Trafalgar H	0.70	0.71½
Tube Invest.	2.24	2.24
Ultramar	4.04	4.00
Unld Biscuits	0.89	0.88
Vickers	1.29	1.25
War Loan 3½	32.75	32.75
W. Deep	$80.50	83.50
W. Driefn	$122.00	125.75
W. Holding	$114.00	115.75
Woolworth	0.55	0.55
ZCI	0.43	0.43

F.T. 30 Index : 485.10
Previous : 487.30

Milan

	Close	Prev.
ANIC	9.45	9.50
Bastogi	603.00	614.75
Centrale	14,570	14,550
ERBA	4,148.00	3,900.00
ErcMarelli	331.00	325.00
Fiat	2,242.00	2,260.00
Finsider	94.50	95.00
Generali	83,900	83,000
IFI	3,035.00	3,060.00
Italcementi	27,190	27,180
Italgas	1,210.00	1,241.00
Italsider	351.00	351.00
LaRinas	294.00	300.75
Montedis	181.25	175.00
Olivetti	2,352.00	2,415.00
Pirelli	2,640.00	2,734.00
Snia Visco	880.00	900.00

BCI Index : 137.95
Previous : 137.85

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	451.50	452.00
Alsthom Atl.	76.50	76.20
BIC	620.00	570.00
Bouygues	692.00	675.00
BSN	988.00	985.00
Carrefour	1,699.00	1,705.00
Cim Lafarge	296.50	296.80
Club Mediter	413.00	413.00
Cofimeg	153.0	153.00
Cie Bancaire	373.00	371.00
CFP	233.00	227.00
CGE	344.00	397.50
CCF	190.00	192.00
Creusot Loire	82.60	80.20
CSF	517.00	510.00
Dumez	875.00	840.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,169.00	1,127.00
Ferodo	353.00	342.00
Gen Occident	340.00	342.00
Hachette	270.00	259.00
Imetal	99.60	95.00
Legrand	1,622.00	1,625.00
L Oreal	680.00	675.00
Mach Bull	55.10	55.30
Matra	9,840.00	9,720.00
Michelin	839.00	834.00
Moet Henn	544.00	540.00
Moulinex	70.00	67.00
Nord-Est L.	38.80	39.00
Paribas	257.00	256.00
Penarroya	95.80	92.10
Pernod Ric	332.00	337.00
Perrier	205.00	204.00
Peugeot	195.00	197.90
Poclain	228.00	236.00
Printemps	117.00	117.50
PUK	104.20	105.00
Radiotech.	310.00	310.50
Redoute	445.00	445.00
Rh Poulenc	115.50	115.10
Roussel Uclaf	247.50	240.00
Sacilor	18.50	18.40
St Gobain	124.00	124.00
Skis Rossignol	850.00	855.00
Suez	303.00	301.00
Telemecan	1,035.00	1,040.00
ThomsonBr	240.00	239.80
Usinor	10.50	10.50

Agefi Index : 149.78
Previous : 149.22

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Alusuisse	1,270	1,280
Buehrle	2,910	2,915
B Boveri	1,685	1,690
Ciba Geigy	1,075	1,095
Cr Suisse	2,545	2,545
Elektrowatt	2,640	2,630
Fisher	845	840
Hoff-Roche B	7,075	7,125
Interfood	5,825	5,850
Jelmoli	1,450	1,470
Landis Gyr	1,540	1,540
Nestle	3,350	3,380
Sandoz	477	477
Schindler	1,550	1,560
Ste B. Suisse	375	377
Sulzer	2,920	2,928
Swissair	730	733
U.B. Suisse	3,435	3,425
Winterthur	2,740	2,750
Zurich Ins.	15,000	14,975

SBC Index : 342.60
Previous : 343.70

EAB

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We meet the investment needs of European companies through a banking network that extends from our New York headquarters, in the heart of the financial district, to locations in Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco. In addition, we have an extensive overseas network provided by our close working relationship with our shareholders, six of Europe's largest banks.

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- ☐ Cash management
- ☐ International money transfers
- ☐ Money market instruments
- ☐ Trade promotion
- ☐ Foreign collections
- ☐ Letters of credit

All banks are not the same.

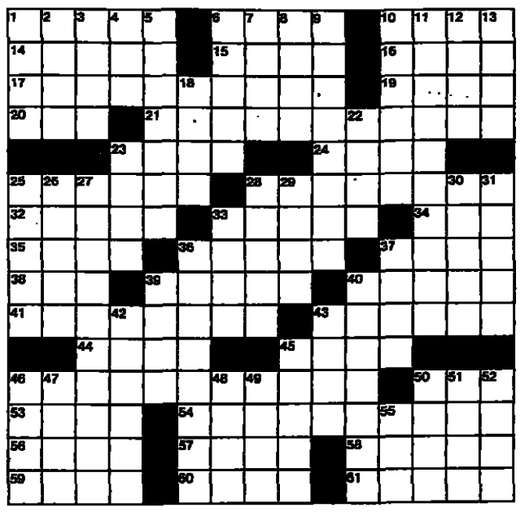
What makes EAB a different kind of bank for European business is more than the quality of our products. It's our first-rate bankers and our management philosophy.

We've organized our bank to make sure that we have no bureaucratic red tape. Our senior management is actively involved in running the bank on a daily basis. Day-to-day involvement that insures our European-trained bankers can deliver solutions quickly, intelligently and with attention to detail. This means you get the best thinking of the entire bank working on all your requests.

If you would like more information, please contact Mr. Robert Previdi, Senior V.P., at (212) 437-4857. Or write to him at 10 Hanover Square, New York, N.Y. 10015.

EAB
European American Bank

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Garret
6 Part of a window blind
10 Narrow opening
14 Goddess of the hunt
15 Surface undulation
16 Milne's "When We —— Very Young"
17 Official receiving a 19-gun salute
19 In the distance
20 French possessive pronoun
21 Holographic
23 Ventilates
24 Part of the foot
25 Made a touchdown
28 Kind of tennis stroke
32 Player of pibrochs
33 Strives successfully
34 Conjunction
35 Prayers
36 Is concerned
37 Icelandic literary work
38 X
39 Blanket or lid
40 Sound from an unoiled hinge
41 King of England: 978-1016
43 Cook gently
44 Wing-shaped
45 Lake, source of the Blue Nile
46 Garb for "Second Hand Rose"
50 Rex's Gallic relative
53 Wavy, in heraldry
54 Be received; arrive
56 One on the move
57 Arboret, e.g.
58 Even
59 Finishes
60 Ingredient of mortar
61 Mineral for grinding and polishing

DOWN

1 "Supermoney" author, —— Smith
2 Kind of keeper
3 Small flaps
4 "—— Mist," 1928 song
5 Supermarket employee
6 Producers of cygnets
7 His gun was for hire in 1942
8 Declare
9 Galleries or colonnades
10 Cloth sample
11 Like an insincere compliment
12 Dies ——
13 Sea bird
18 Red chalcedony
22 Annoys
23 The Greek Tiu
25 Sudden outpouring
26 Little spotted skunk
27 Liberal; generous
28 World-weary
29 Mimicker
30 Pertaining to knots or bumps
31 Male mallard
33 Home to a Paleolithic man
36 Emends
37 Wagnerian role
39 Quahog
40 Comfort or cheer
42 Church officials
43 Argot
45 "Ring" leader of Tammany Hall
46 Enormous
47 "——, good nurse!": Juliet
48 One of the Copperfields
49 Straw in the wind
50 Talk wildly
51 Unique item or person
52 In a lazy manner
55 Couturier's line

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	C	A	T		C	R	E	D	O		S	T	A	R
P	U	S	N		L	U	R	E	D		T	O	R	A
A	L	E	E		A	S	M	A	D		A	L	A	S
S	T	A	B		S	H	I	L	L	E	L	A	G	H
			A	H	S	I	N		Y	A	K			
K	I	L	L	A	R	N	E	Y		T	S	A	R	S
A	P	O	L	L	O		S	O	C			M	A	E
P	S	T		T	O	W		U	L	E		U	R	N
P	U	T			M	A	A		E	R	A	S	E	D
A	S	O	L	D		S	T	R	A	I	N	E	R	S
		Y	E	S		L	O	R	N	A				
L	E	P	R	E	C	H	A	U	N		G	R	I	T
A	L	A	I		R	I	N	S	E		R	O	D	E
T	A	L	C		A	R	T	E	S		A	M	E	N
E	N	O	S		P	E	A	R	S		M	E	A	T

WEATHER

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F			HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
ALGRAVE	24	75	17	63	Fair	LOS ANGELES	28	82	17	63	Fair
AMSTERDAM	22	72	11	52	Foggy	MADRID	24	75	9	48	Showers
ANKARA	23	73	2	36	Foggy	MANILA	28	82	24	75	Foggy
ATHENS	28	82	18	64	Foggy	MEXICO CITY	23	73	16	61	Foggy
AUCKLAND	16	61	13	55	Foggy	MIAMI	31	88	25	77	Cloudy
BANGKOK	33	91	25	77	Stormy	MILAN	22	72	16	61	Foggy
BEIRUT	29	84	20	68	Fair	MONTREAL	14	57	0	32	Cloudy
BELGRADE	29	84	14	57	Foggy	MOSCOW	13	55	4	39	Overcast
BERLIN	22	72	13	55	Foggy	MUNICH	19	66	15	59	Rain
BRUSSELS	23	73	11	52	Fair	NEW DELHI	34	93	22	90	Fair
BUCHAREST	26	79	10	50	Cloudy	NEW YORK	28	82	12	54	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	25	77	14	57	Cloudy	NICE	24	75	17	63	Cloudy
BUENOS AIRES	18	64	6	43	Foggy	OSLO	12	54	10	50	Overcast
CAIRO	31	88	19	66	Fair	PARIS	22	72	9	48	Fair
CASABLANCA	23	73	16	61	Fair	PEKING	25	77	9	48	Fair
COPENHAGEN	18	64	12	54	Cloudy	PRAGUE	15	59	11	52	Foggy
COSTA DEL SOL	27	81	15	59	Fair	RIO DE JANEIRO	20	68	18	64	Cloudy
DUBLIN	15	59	12	54	Overcast	ROME	28	82	21	70	Fair
EDINBURGH	15	59	11	52	Cloudy	SAN PAULO	19	66	6	43	Foggy
FLORENCE	29	84	21	70	Cloudy	SEOUL	21	70	8	46	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	23	73	14	57	Cloudy	SINGAPORE	29	84	22	72	Cloudy
GENEVA	21	70	10	50	Fair	SOFIA	27	81	11	52	Foggy
HELSINKI	14	57	6	43	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	15	59	7	45	Overcast
H.C. MINH CITY	28	82	23	66	Overcast	SYDNEY	17	63	13	55	Overcast
HONG KONG	29	84	24	75	Cloudy	TAIPEI	30	86	25	77	Cloudy
HOUSTON	35	95	27	81	Cloudy	TEHRAN	28	82	10	50	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	24	75	13	55	Fair	TEL AVIV	35	95	18	64	Fair
JAKARTA	30	86	24	75	Cloudy	TOKYO	23	73	20	68	Overcast
JERUSALEM	29	84	20	68	Fair	TUNIS	32	90	22	72	Overcast
JOHANNESBURG	20	68	14	57	Overcast	VIENNA	21	70	11	52	Foggy
LAS PALMAS	27	81	20	68	Fair	WARSAW	21	70	9	48	Overcast
LIMA	18	64	15	59	Foggy	WASHINGTON	31	88	16	61	Cloudy
LISBON	23	73	14	57	Fair	ZURICH	22	72	14	57	Cloudy
LONDON	20	68	12	54	Rain						

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

RADIO NEWSCASTS

BBC WORLD SERVICE

Broadcasts at 0000, 0200, 0300, 0400, 0500, 0600, 0700, 0800, 0900, 1100, 1300, 1400, 1700, 1800, 2000, 2200, 2300 (All times GMT).

Suggested frequencies:

Western Europe: 648KHz and 463M Medium Wave. 5.975, 6.050, 7,120, 7,185, 7,255, 9,410, 9,758, 12.095 and 15,070 KHz in the 49, 41, 31, 25 and 19 meter bands.

East Africa: 1413KHz and 212M Medium Wave. 25,650, 21,660, 17,885, 15,420, 12,095, 11,820, 9,590, 7,120 and 6,050 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 24, 25, 31, 42 and 49 meter bands.

North and North West Africa: 25,650, 21,470, 15,070, 11,750, 9,410, 7,130 and 5,975 KHz in the 11, 13, 19, 25, 31, 42 and 50 meter bands.

Southern Africa: 25,650, 21,660, 17,880, 15,400, 11,820, 9,410, 7,185 and 6,005 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 49 meter bands.

Middle East: 1323KHz and 227M Medium Wave. 25,650, 21,710, 17,770, 15,310, 11,760, 9,410, 7,140, 6,120 and 3,990 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 42, 49 and 75 meter bands.

Southern Asia: 1413KHz and 212M Medium Wave. 25,650, 21,550, 17,770, 15,310, 11,750, 9,600, 7,180 and 6,195 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 48 meter bands.

East and South East Asia: 25,650, 17,790, 15,310, 11,865, 9,575, 6,195 and 3,915 KHz in the 11, 16, 19, 25, 31, 48 and 76 meter bands. Also for Singapore only: 88,900 KHz VHF.

VOICE OF AMERICA

The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and at 28 minutes after the hour during varying periods to different regions.

Suggested frequencies:

Western Europe: KHz 15,245, 7,325, 6,040, 5,995, 3,988, 1,197, 792, 11,760, 9,760, 1,296 in the 19.7, 41.1, 49.5, 50.4, 75.7, 251 (medium wave), 379 (medium wave), 25.5, 30.7 and 232 (medium wave) meter bands.

Middle East: KHz 15,205, 11,915, 9,760, 7,200, 6,040, 1,260 in the 19.7, 25.2, 30.7, 41.7, 49.7, 238 meter bands.

East Asia and Pacific: KHz 17,820, 17,740, 15,290, 11,760, 9,770, 26,000, 6,110 and 1,575 on the 14, 16.9, 19.6, 25.5, 30.7, 11.5, 49.2, 190 meter bands.

South Asia: KHz 21,540, 17,740, 15,205, 11,915, 9,760, 7,105 on the 13.9, 16.9, 19.7, 25.2, 30.7 and 42.2 meter bands.

Africa: KHz 26,040, 21,660, 17,870, 15,330, 11,915, 9,740 7,280, 6,125, 5,995, 3,990 on the 11.5, 13.8, 16.8, 19.6, 25.2, 30.8, 41.2, 49, 50, 75.2 meter bands.

3 U.S. Soldiers Lose Way in Fog, Drive Truck Into East Germany

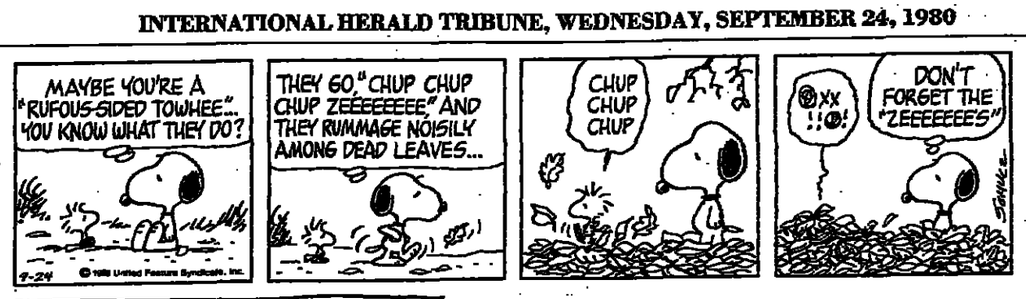
The Associated Press

BONN — Three U.S. soldiers, lost in a thick fog, drove across the border into East Germany and returned without their truck, the Army has reported.

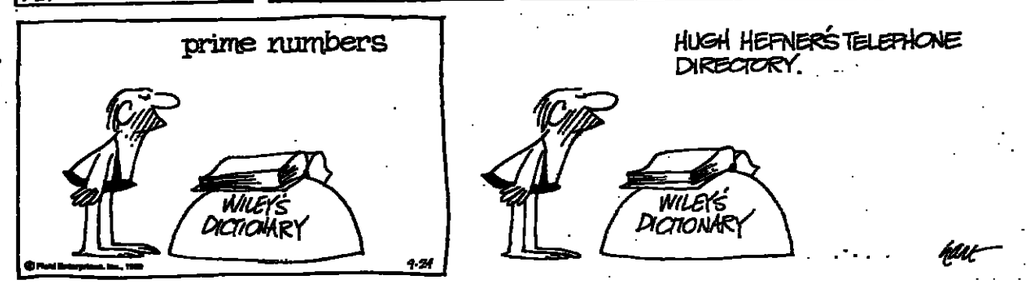
Pvt. Dean Lutgert, the driver of the quarter-ton medical truck, said he got lost and took a wrong turn at about 2:30 a.m. Monday, crossed the unmarked border and got stuck in the mud before reaching the border fence, an Army statement said.

Pvt. Lutgert and his two passengers, Pvt. Mark Philpot and Pvt. Keith Taylor, realized where they were, removed maps and equipment and abandoned the truck near the West German town of Vienenburg, the statement said.

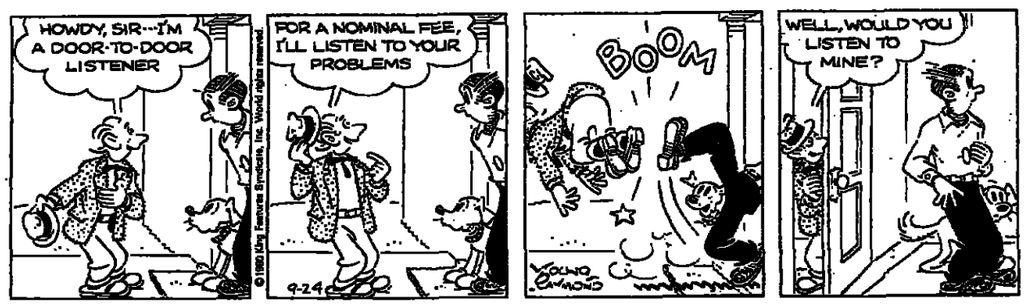
PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



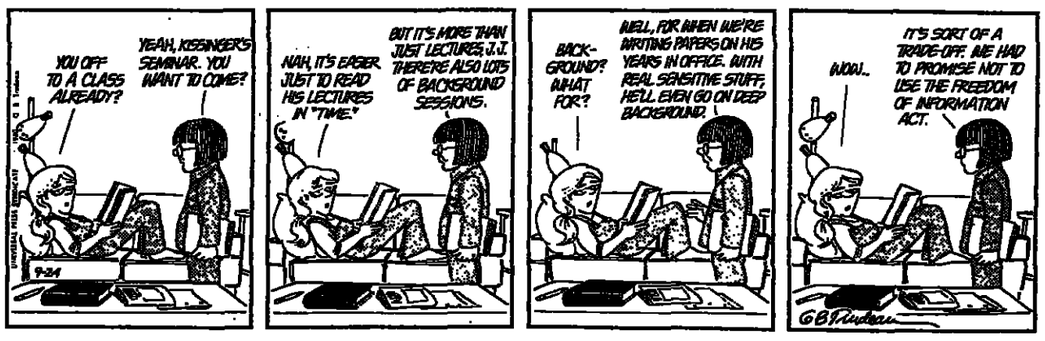
BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY



JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SATTY

CHOAR

NAMLEE

UNEEVA

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon

Print answer here: ○○○○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GUIDE PEACE MAYHEM PLAGUE
Answer: What he said when the lady hunter asked him for a date—"I'M GAME"

Imprimé par P.I.O.- 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

DENNIS THE MENACE

BOOKS

GOODBYE, DARKNESS

A Memoir of the Pacific War

By William Manchester. Little, Brown. Illustrated. 401 pp. $14.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

"I HAVE always had an odd dream life," William Manchester tells us at the beginning of "Goodbye, Darkness." At some point, he began to dream repeatedly of a confrontation between his younger self — a Marine sergeant in World War II whose eyes "flamed like wildfire" — and his present self, "a portly, balding, Brooks-Brothered" compromiser.

The sergeant, Manchester says, felt betrayed. "He angrily demanded an accounting of what had happened in the third of a century since he had laid down his arms. Promises had been made to him; he had expected a nobler America and, for himself, a more purposeful career than the pursuit of lost causes."

'The Ultimate Generation Gap'

"Here," the author writes, "was the ultimate generation gap: a man divided against his own youth." For years, he had been trying to write about the war, but "it lay too deep; I couldn't reach it." He decided that he would revisit the Pacific he had known as a Marine, and tried to coax his feelings to consciousness.

In "American Caesar," his brilliant study of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Manchester wrote about the war in the Pacific from the outside. In "Goodbye, Darkness" he describes it from the inside, superimposing his own private war on the one in the history books.

Slight and unathletic as a child, with a horror of violence that left him unable to "trade punches" with other boys, Manchester was a disappointment to his father, a charismatic figure who had been a Marine corporal in World War I. After Pearl Harbor, "guided by the compass that had been built into me" — a compass that had not had much effect before — he enlisted in the Marines.

And he loved the Marines. For him, it was like an ordeal of initiation into American life. He was one of the boys. A member of a tightly knit group with a ferociously coherent attitude. "Without having the haziest idea of what combat would be," he writes, "we wanted, in a phrase which sounds quaint today, to fight for our country. Subsequent generations have lost that blazing patriotism and speak of it, if at all, patronizingly. They cannot grasp how proud we were to be Americans."

This is what "Goodbye, Darkness" is really about: Manchester's long war with American self-disgust. He tells us that when he jumped hospital to return to the front in violation of orders "it was an act of love. Those men on the line were my family, my home. They were closer to me than any friends had ever been or ever would be."

"Men," he continues, "do not fight for flag or country, for the Marine Corps or glory or any other abstraction. They fight for one another." Beyond this, too, was the assumption that "if you came through this ordeal, you would age with dignity." "Goodbye, Darkness" begins to sound like a moral call to arms.

Those sections of the book that are about the war itself are very well done. Manchester is a talented journalist, and his own experiences in the Pacific help him to visualize the other engagements. Sometimes, though, he identifies so completely with the young sergeant he then was that he even writes like him.

"I was ever a lover," he says. "That was what Christianity meant to me. I was in the midst of satanic madness." When a close friend is killed, Manchester writes: "I leaned over and kissed him full on the lips. Then I looked down at his gory crotch. In some obscene, unspeakable, vicarious but fiable way, I felt that I hac virginity after all."

Reading this passage, pathizes with the kiss, even thrills to it, but the his virginity is too muc Manchester writes about through the "ropy inest slimy brains" of dead sol know that there actua brains and intestines, but also that his descriptic some necessary modulatio

The author says of th gence section he headed – of about a dozen men, four Phi Beta Kappas — longed to the last gener what were once called ge Again, we feel yes and overstated, a too-grand g tion.

It's this way all throug bye, Darkness." In revis battlefields of the war in ic, Manchester is saddene their memorials uncared disfigured by graffiti. H people, should know th how later generations sho envy of a passion they t could not feel.

He finds it ironic that the battlefields have bee into tourist playgrounds course we are all tourists ry, and irony is what w wars.

Anatole Broyard is on t The New York Times.

Best Selle

The New York Times

This list is based on reports fro 1,400 bookstores throughout the I Weeks on list are not necessarily or

FICTION

This Week		Weeks on List
1	RAGE OF ANGELS, by Sidney Sheldon	
2	FIRESTARTER, by Stephe King	
3	RANDOM WINDS, by Bel Plain	
4	THE SPIKE, by Arnaud Borchgrave and Robert Moss	
5	THE FIFTH HORSEMA by Larry Collins and Dor nique Lapierre	
6	FANNY, by Erica Jong	
7	THE ORIGIN, by Irving Sto	
8	KANE & ABEL, by Jeffr Archer	
9	THE BOURNE IDENTIT by Robert Ludlum	
10	SINS OF THE FATHERS, Susan Howatch	
11	BELLEFLEUR, by Joy Carol Oates	
12	PRINCESS DAISY, by Judi Krantz	
13	THE NINJA, by Eric V Lustbader	
14	GREEN MONDAY, by M chael Thomas	
15	THE TENTH COMMANI MENT, by Lawrence Sanders	

NONFICTION

1	CRISIS INVESTING, Douglas Casey	
2	SHELLEY: ALSO KNOW AS SHIRLEY, by Shell Winters	
3	FREE TO CHOOSE, by M ton and Rose Friedman	
4	MUSIC FOR CHAM LEONS, by Truman Capote	
5	CRAIG CLAIBORNE DIET GOURMET COO BOOK, by Craig Claibor with Pierre Franey	
6	LITTLE GLORIA HAPPY AT LAST, by Barba Goldsmith	
7	THY NEIGHBOR'S WIF by Gay Talese	
8	MEN IN LOVE, by Nan Friday	
9	CHINA MEN, by Maxi Hong Kingston	
10	THE THIRD WAVE, by Alv Toffler	
11	NOTHING DOWN, by Rob ert Allen	
12	THE REAL WAR, by Richa Nixon	
13	ANATOMY OF AN IL NESS, by Norman Cousins	
14	HOW YOU CAN BECOM FINANCIALLY INDE PENDENT BY INVESTIN IN REAL ESTATE, by Alle Lowry	
15	JIM FIXX'S SECOND BOO OF RUNNING, by Jam Fixx	

BRIDGE — By Alan T

IF you examine the dummy-play ability of players on three different levels, the following generalization appears valid: The beginner has trouble with common suit combinations; the average player knows them and makes the normal play routinely; the expert recognizes the occasions when the normal play is doomed to fail and looks for an alternative.

Suppose, for example, that you have a suit of K-x-x opposite Q-x-x. The beginner resigns himself to the loss of two tricks. The average player tries to guess which opponent might have a doubleton or singleton ace, and makes that defender play second to the first round of the suit.

The expert may be thinking on other lines, as the diagramed deal demonstrates. It was noted by Richard Egan, a New York expert with an insatiable zest for analysis.

North was to blame for reaching an unsound game contr should have overcalled o and he should have pass vitational response of tw once he had made a take ble. Against four spades the diamond ace and the suit.

South won with the played the trump jack to He led another trump, won and shifted to the b collecting the queen, king South drew East's last tru ing this position:

NORTH
♠85
♡54
♢—
♣Q32

WEST
♠—
♡987
♢—
♣A1097

EAST
♠—
♡6
♢10?
♣J8

SOUTH
♠7
♡J82
♢J
♣K64

NORTH
♠A5942
♡A54
♢Q3
♣Q32

WEST (D)
♠K
♡K9873
♢A6
♣A1075

EAST
♠Q93
♡J6
♢1098752
♣J8

SOUTH
♠J1076
♡Q102
♢KJ4
♣K64

South sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
1♡	Dbl.	Pass	2♠
Pass	4♠	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the diamond ace.

Now the key play notes, is to cash the diam throw a club from the then cash two rounds of throwing a heart from th hand.

If West keeps two he therefore only two clubs, of the club queen gives S 10th trick in that suit. And keeps three clubs and o heart, South cashes his la establishing a heart trick dummy, and leads a lo toward the queen.

صلقا عنه الأصل

...illies Beat Cards, ...ake Division Lead

...ited Press International

...UIS — Pinch hitter Keith ... doubled home a run in ...nning Monday night, en... ...iladelphia to defeat the ..., 3-2. The victory, along ...treal's 4-2 loss to Pitts... ...oved the Phillies into the ...e National League East ...game over the Expos.

...Bowa of the Phillies led ...0th with his third single ... Boone sacrificed. Then ..., a rookie, batted for ...itcher Steve Carlton and ...nto the right field corner.

...irates 4, Expos 2

...sburgh, Dave Parker hit a ...bloop double in the third ...d Mike Easler hit a two-...r in the seventh in the Pi-...l victory over Montreal. ...y (18-5) and three re-...ld Montreal to seven hits.

...stros 4, Padres 2

... Diego, Joe Morgan hit a ...omer in the fifth inning ...r Cedeno homered with ...on base in the sixth as ...beat the Padres, 4-2.

...raves 7, Dodgers 2

... Angeles, Gary Matthews ... Horner hit two-run ...s Atlanta defeated the ... 7-2. Preston Hanna (2-0), ...is second start of the sea-...he Braves, allowed three ...e innings as the Dodgers ...games behind Houston in ...nal League West.

Giants 7, Reds 3

... Francisco, rookie Rich ...rove in two runs with two ...d Gary Lavelle pitched ...reless innings in relief to ... Giants to a 7-3 victory ...innati.

Cubs 3, Mets 2

In Chicago, pinch hitter Jesus Figueroa singled home a run with two out in the sixth inning and the Cubs held on for a 3-2 victory over New York. The game, which was interrupted twice by rain, drew only 1,171 fans, the Cubs' smallest home crowd in 12 years.

Yankees 4, Indians 3

In the American League, in New York, Bob Watson's ground single past a drawn-in infield scored two runs in the eighth inning to give the Yankees a 4-3 victory over Cleveland. The Yankees were held hitless for 5⅔ innings by Len Barker (18-10), although they scored in the fourth on a walk, a stolen base, a throwing error and a sacrifice fly. Rich Gossage, relieving Tommy John (22-8) for his 31st save, recorded the final out when a line drive by pinch hitter Ron Hassey struck Cleveland's Toby Harrah as he ran from third base.

Red Sox 5, Orioles 3

In Baltimore, Tony Perez and Dwight Evans hit back-to-back home runs in the seventh inning to rally Boston to a 5-3 victory over the Orioles. The loss, coupled with New York's victory, dropped Baltimore five games behind the Yankees in the American League East with 12 games to play. Evans, who singled in a run in the fourth, snapped a 3-3 tie with his 16th homer after Perez led off the seventh with his 22d home run.

Mariners 4, Royals 3

In Seattle, Bruce Bochte hit a two-out double and scored on Willie Horton's single in the 11th inning as the Mariners defeated Kansas City, 4-3. The Royals' George Brett sent the game into extra innings with a home run, his 21st, in the ninth inning. It was Brett's only hit in four at bats, and his average fell to .393.

Blue Jays 6, Tigers 5

In Detroit, Barry Bonnell and Lloyd Moseby each drove in two runs as Toronto beat the Tigers, 6-5, despite Tom Brookens' five runs batted in for the Blue Jays.

Angels 7, Brewers 3

In Milwaukee, Bob Clark's one-out single in the eighth inning scored Bobby Grich with the decisive run in California's 7-3 victory over the Brewers.

Twins 1, Rangers 0

In Bloomington, Minn., Roy Smalley's first-inning single gave the Twins a 1-0 victory over Texas as Jerry Koosman and Doug Corbett pitched a nine-hit shutout.

...jor League ...tandings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
	96	54	.640	—
	91	59	.607	5
	79	68	.537	15½
	81	71	.533	16
	77	73	.513	19
	74	75	.497	21½
	63	87	.420	33

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
	92	59	.609	—
	76	75	.503	16
	71	79	.473	20½
	69	82	.456	23
	63	86	.423	28
	62	86	.419	28½
	55	95	.367	36½

...vision title

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
	82	67	.550	—
	82	68	.547	½
	79	71	.527	3½
	68	82	.453	14½
	63	87	.420	19½
	58	91	.389	24

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
	86	64	.573	—
	84	66	.560	2
	82	69	.543	4½
	78	72	.520	8
	71	79	.473	15
	67	84	.444	19½

... Still Critical, ...allies Slightly

...ited Press International

...ANGELES — Johnny ...Wales, the bantamweight ...ho was critically injured ... in a championship bout, ...n slight improvement in ... to stay alive, doctors said

... has not regained con-...ss since being dropped to ... in the 12th round Friday ... World Boxing Council ...n, Lupe Pintor of Mexico. ...as still on the critical list ... night, but doctors said his ...s had stabilized and if the ...ntinued his chances for ... would be greatly im-

CLEANING UP — Crew members scrub down the U.S. yacht Freedom on a rest day between America's Cup races. High winds were forecast for the fourth cup race Tuesday — an outlook seen as boosting Freedom's chances to take a 3-1 lead over challenger Australia.

Associated Press

Sims Gets the Yard That Counts for Lions

By Malcolm Moran

New York Times Service

PONTIAC, Mich. — Suddenly, the question was not whether Billy Sims could gain 100 yards and become the first rookie to gain that many in each of his first three games in the National Football League. The game, his first at home after two spectacular efforts with the Detroit Lions, was on the line in the fourth quarter. One hundred yards would have given Sims, the Heisman Trophy winner, first draft choice and wealthy 25-year-old, a place in football history.

But 1 yard would help win a game.

The Lions were ahead of the St. Louis Cardinals by 10-7 Sunday and were trying to extend the type of drive that could determine the outcome of a game. They had started at their 20-yard line late in the third quarter, and 13 plays later were at the St. Louis 17.

They decided to try for the first down on fourth-and-1. The ball went to Sims, whose third professional game had turned out to be far more punishing than the first two. He had trouble breathing indoors in the Silverdome on a hot, humid afternoon. His left hand had been stepped on and had to be taped and padded early in the game. After having gained 287 yards in the first two games, he had just 31 at halftime Sunday.

On fourth down, all the Lions needed from him was 1.

He took a handoff from Gary Danielson and moved toward the right-guard hole, where Eric Williams was waiting. Williams, at 6-feet-2, stood two inches taller than Sims and at 225 was 15 pounds heavier, and was in a bad humor. "My job was to fill the hole," Williams said. "I saw them hand the ball off. He had nowhere to go. He was just right there. I had to go get him. It was a hell of a shot."

Williams moved forward as Sims came straight at him. When they collided, Williams hit Sims on the helmet.

"You don't feel anything," Sims said. "Just kind of dazed a little bit."

It was not the kind of situation that could be planned for and studied. It was purely instinct and strength. For all the talk of his speed and excitement, of a Heisman winner who had become America's latest football hero and excited a team and a city, Billy Sims' job Sunday came down to extending his body 1 yard against the force of a blow that knocked him dizzy.

"I felt that fourth-and-1," Sims said an hour after the game. "I still feel it."

But somehow, after absorbing the blow, Sims was able to slide a little to his left and fall forward enough to make the first down by inches.

Two plays after that, when the Lions had moved to the St. Louis 13, Sims was given the ball again. He broke between right guard and tackle, inside a diving linebacker, and accelerated into the secondary. Ken Greene, a safety, was about to hit him, hip-high, when Sims reached out with his sore left hand and forced Greene onto the artificial turf.

High-Stepping

Sims was alone now, high-stepping into the end zone, his toes stuck way out with each step, a drum major in a football uniform.

The Lions ran 16 plays in a drive that lasted 9:26 and provided the insurance points in a 20-7 victory. Sims carried the ball on seven of the 16 plays, made four first downs and scored the clinching touchdown. The victory was the third straight for the Lions after a 2-14 record last year. Those facts are not unrelated.

And if Sims did not get his 100 yards, it did not seem to bother him. He finished with 95 on 25 carries. If a 7-yard touchdown run in the second quarter had not been nullified because of a holding penalty, he would have had 102 yards and his record. "Inside, I feel like I've done it," he said. "It just didn't show up in the record."

This is the kind of a day it was for Sims: Late in the game, when the Cardinals had the ball, Danielson heard him say, "If I could get four more carries, I could get those 5 yards."

"I might have said that," said Sims, who could not remember.

And this is the kind of impact he has had on the Lions: When the Cardinals took the ball with time running out, some of Sims' teammates were yelling for the Lions to get the ball back and give him a chance to set a record. Last year, when the only silver lining was that the Lions qualified for the chance to select Billy Sims, they were also yelling — at one another.

Said Russ Bolinger, an offensive tackle: "This is the first time in five years here that we've worked this hard. Sims is definitely doing a lot of it. He's a weight freak. He's continuously lifting weights."

That could have been the difference on fourth-and-1.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Buffalo	3	0	0	1.000	72	43
New England	2	1	0	.667	92	85
Miami	2	1	0	.667	44	50
Baltimore	1	2	0	.333	50	55
N.Y. Jets	0	3	0	.000	51	74
Central						
Pittsburgh	2	1	0	.667	79	64
Houston	2	1	0	.667	54	54
Cincinnati	1	2	0	.333	58	62
Cleveland	1	2	0	.333	44	63
West						
San Diego	3	0	0	1.000	94	50
Oakland	2	1	0	.667	75	65
Seattle	1	2	0	.333	61	87
Denver	1	2	0	.333	60	77
Kansas City	0	3	0	.000	43	64

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

East	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Philadelphia	3	0	0	1.000	104	16
Dallas	2	1	0	.667	65	61
N.Y. Giants	1	2	0	.333	65	93
Washington	1	2	0	.333	47	62
St. Louis	0	3	0	.000	63	85
Central						
Detroit	3	0	0	1.000	90	34
Minnesota	2	1	0	.667	65	79
Tampa Bay	2	1	0	.667	44	49
Chicago	1	2	0	.333	42	49
Green Bay	1	2	0	.333	40	86
West						
San Francisco	3	0	0	1.000	87	71
Los Angeles	1	2	0	.333	80	72
Atlanta	1	2	0	.333	77	65
New Orleans	0	3	0	.000	52	83

Monday's Result

Philadelphia 35, New York Giants 3

Sunday's Games

Chicago at Pittsburgh
Cleveland at Tampa Bay
Dallas vs. Green Bay at Milwaukee
Houston at Cincinnati
Los Angeles at New York Giants
Minnesota at Detroit
New Orleans at Miami
Oakland at Buffalo
Philadelphia at St. Louis
Atlanta at San Francisco
New York Jets at Baltimore
San Diego at Kansas City
Seattle at Washington

Next Monday's Game

Denver at New England

Monday's Baseball Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York 000 200 000—2 5 1
Chicago 020 001 00x—3 11 2
Bomback, R.Jackson (5), Miller (5), Reardon (7) and Trevino; Martz, Caudill (5), Sutter (7) and Blackwell, O.Berry (8). W—Caudill, 3-5. L—Miller, 1-2.

Montreal 000 000 110—2 8 0
Pittsburgh 002 000 20x—4 10 1
Sanderson, Lee (8) and Carter; Bibby, Romo (7), G.Jackson (8), Tekulve (8) and Ott. W—Bibby, 18-5. L—Sanderson, 15-10. HR—Pittsburgh, Easler (20).

Philadelphia 000 110 000 1—3 9 1
St. Louis 100 000 010 0—2 9 0
Carlton, McGraw (10) and Boone; Vuckovich, Seaman (10) and Simmons. W—Carlton, 23-8. L—Seaman, 3-2. HR—Philadelphia, Schmidt (42).

Houston 000 121 000—4 8 2
San Diego 002 000 000—2 4 0
J.Niekro and Pujols; Shirley, Rasmussen (7), Lucas (9) and Fahey, Tenace (8). W—J.Niekro, 17-12. L—Shirley, 11-11. HRs—Houston, Morgan (10), Cedeno (10).

Cincinnati 002 010 000—3 8 2
San Francisco 300 010 03x—7 14 2
LaCoss, Combe (7), Leibrandt (8) and Bench, Correll (8); Ripley, Lavelle (7) and May. W—Ripley, 8-9. L—LaCoss, 9-12. HR—Cincinnati, Griffey (12).

Atlanta 100 020 202—7 12 2
Los Angeles 000 000 200—2 7 1
Hanna, Garber (6), Camp (7) and Benedict; Sutton, Beckwith (8), Forster (9) and Ferguson. W—Hanna, 2-0. L—Sutton, 12-5. HRs—Atlanta, Matthews (19), Horner (34).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Cleveland 000 011 001—3 10 1
New York 000 100 03x—4 4 0
Barker, Monge (8) and Diaz; John, Gossage (9) and Cerone. W—John, 22-8. L—Barker, 18-10.

Boston 100 100 300—5 10 1
Baltimore 000 120 000—3 12 2
Drago, Burgmeier (7) and Fisk; McGregor, Stewart (7) and Dempsey. W—Drago, 7-5. L—McGregor, 19-8. HRs—Boston, Perez (22), Evans (16).

Texas 000 000 000—0 9 1
Minnesota 100 000 00x—1 3 2
Butcher, J.Johnson (8) and Sundberg; Koosman, Corbett (9) and Wynegar. W—Koosman, 14-13. L—Butcher, 1-3.

Toronto 021 010 200—6 12 0
Detroit 030 002 000—5 9 0
J.McLaughlin, Garvin (6), Barlow (9), Willis (9) and Whitt; Weaver, Lopez (7) and Parrish. W—Garvin, 4-7. L—Weaver, 2-3. HRs—Toronto, Bonnell (12). Detroit, Brookens (10).

California 100 001 113—7 14 2
Milwaukee 010 011 000—3 10 3
Botting, Clear (7) and Skaggs, Whitmer (7). Donohue (8); Haas, McClure (7), Castro (8) and B.Martinez. W—Clear, 11-11. L—McClure, 4-8. HR—California, Thompson (28).

Kansas City 000 000 201 10—4 7 4
Seattle 010 100 100 11—5 13 2
Gura, Quisenberry (8) and Porter; F.Bannister, B.McLaughlin (11) and Hill, L.Cox (9). W—B.McLaughlin, 3-6. L—Quisenberry, 11-7. HRs—Kansas City, Aikens (19), Brett (21).

The Soccer Scene

Fan Decorum Is an Ocean Away

By Rob Hughes

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The Soccer Bowl, the North American Soccer League championship, made the national television news in Britain — but not, I have to tell you, for the quality of play. Indeed, our report caught scarcely a glimpse of the action, never mind the two goals by Giorgio Chinaglia and the third from Julio Cesar Romero on which the New York Cosmos beat the Fort Lauderdale Strikers on Sunday in Washington, 3-0.

What we saw of the players was confined to the gladiatorial entrance, where the liniment from the fellers mingles briefly with the scent given off by those leggy cheer gals. And, instead of Senor Chinaglia telling howa hea manage to staya the greatest goalscorer in all America, instead of coach Herr Hennes Weiswiler describing ze vay he masterminded zis fourth Cosmos Soccer Bowl, we had the voice of the American fan: "Cosmos is the best team in the world."

No arguments. The Cosmos have to be the best he has seen. And anyhow, British TV had its eye on babes asleep on Mom's shoulder, on kids yelling wholesome support, fat guys munching popcorn. It was as if the animals in the zoo had suddenly been given license to change places with the spectators.

"There's a seat for every spectator in America," breathed the commentator, giving voice to the pretentious nonsense abroad in England that the panacea for the hooligan is to sit his backside in a plastic seat. If glue was applied, I'd consider agreeing with the view, even though British louts have a history of tearing up seats to use as weapons.

Different Animal

It is, however, hard to ignore the fact that American soccer is a totally different animal than European football. In the United States the passion is lukewarm, the understanding of the game still in its infancy, the crowds lured by a package selling anything from Disney to barbecue. It is middle-class family entertainment.

In England, the roots of football spectatorship are with the nation's working-class manhood. Not to put too fine a point on it, it thrived on being a Saturday escape from the family as much as from the mundaneness of work. And, as with American baseball, the male population followed the sport with a vigorous emotion. Like baseball, English football cannot now avoid the hooliganism that pays at its gates to demonstrate the frustrations of societies that offer youths in inner-city areas little to identify with or hope for.

Discipline in the home and schools is failing, jobs are diminishing. Soccer, the national game, has become a catalyst, for two reasons: the players themselves — the only idols the children possess — cheat and abuse authority on the field, and the match offers a stage for what the sociologists describe as tribal gang fighting.

Quiet Afternoon

Last Saturday, a "quiet" afternoon, there were a mere 39 arrests at the 11 First Division games. A triumph for law and order. Significantly, while the British Home Office blames naughty players for sparking the fans' violence, the flare-up at the Leeds-Manchester United match came when the crowd was patently bored by the lack of action in a goalless stalemate. Significantly, too, the trouble came predominantly from assaults on police by kicking, punching, spitting Leeds supporters — not, as the English football authorities believe, from the visiting fans.

Our preoccupation with the violence that is killing attendance, literally and figuratively, is increased by a game that has become too defensive, too obvious. Europe in general is suffering the repercussions of last June's appallingly sterile European championship in Italy. "Hey, if you want entertaining play," says Sheffield Wednesday coach Jack Charlton, "I'll tell you how to get it. Get rid of me and all the other coaches and let the players get on with it."

He adds that the game would be a lazy, shapeless shambles. But the argument is a circle: players aren't allowed to enjoy their job, to express themselves on the field; they conform to the manager's dictates on the style of play, or they are out. "If you want only entertainment," says Stoke City coach Alan Durban, "you can hire a bunch of clowns."

It is a sad, sad focal point that deprives us of interesting personalities to talk about (and even where they exist, managers in England often forbid them to be interviewed). So the media's attention here is turned again and again to the terrace troubles in which a few criminal vandals spur on thousands of kids seeking excitement.

Tuesday's sports pages, for example, were filled with headlines concerning the decisions of the European Football Union (UEFA) to fine West Ham United 30,000 Swiss francs ($18,000) and to order its next two European games to be played almost 200 miles from London, a consequence of hooliganism in Madrid last Wednesday. West Ham, inevitably, is to appeal, claiming that the many are being penalized for the mindless few, that Spanish police acted provocatively and hastily, that the club's pre-match precautions were as comprehensive as possible.

When will we realize that — as shown by the English rioting in Turin last June — there is a ready-made confrontation between lunatic English crowds and the militia's hair trigger on water cannons, tear gas, batons and even guns in foreign stadiums? The British may tolerate vandals who urinate and spit and throw cans at rivals, but the Italians, Spanish, French and South Americans will never do so.

The ultimate sanction, to stop playing games against the British, is one step away. Before that will come a withdrawal of the invitation to the fans, respectable or otherwise, to travel in support of their teams.

Ironically, the English are getting in first, announcing that 29,000 tickets normally available to Scottish supporters for the traditional England-Scotland international at Wembley next May are to be withheld. London Transport refuses to run any services when Scottish hooligans — who assault bus and train drivers, who wander drunkenly over the lines, who 18 months ago ran up 400 arrests in four boozy days in London — are in town.

Thousands of them, we know, will find their way to Wembley next spring, possibly clutching black-market tickets. The London police have already implied that the withdrawal of organized blocks of seats will scatter the Scots and increase policing difficulties. "The problem of vandalism and hooliganism," observes Geoffrey Parkinson, a probation officer, "is like a bucket with a thousand holes: block up one or two, and it spouts out of another."

Jaworski Passes For 3 Scores in Eagles' Victory

United Press International

PHILADELPHIA — Ron Jaworski threw three touchdown passes and the Eagles' defense effectively shut down the passing arm of quarterback Phil Simms, leading Philadelphia to a 35-3 victory Monday night over the New York Giants.

Jaworski passed for scores of 22 yards to Harold Carmichael, 12 yards to Charles Smith and 3 yards to Wilbert Montgomery. He completed 18 of 29 pass attempts for 240 yards as the Eagles improved their record to 3-0, their best start since 1954.

Montgomery added his second touchdown on a 1-yard run and Leroy Harris went 2 yards for another Philadelphia score. With the five touchdowns, the Eagles have outscored their first three opponents 104-16.

It was the second time in three games that Philadelphia's defense has not allowed a touchdown, and the Eagles harassed New York's Simms throughout the game. The Giants' quarterback, who had thrown for seven touchdowns in his first two games this season, was held to 21 completions in 49 attempts for 184 yards.

College Polls

NEW YORK (AP) — The top 20 teams in the Associated Press college football poll, with first-place votes in parentheses, season's records and total points:

1. Alabama (34)	2-0-0	1,215
2. Ohio State (26)	2-0-0	1,183
3. Nebraska (2)	2-0-0	1,053
4. Oklahoma	1-0-0	1,018
5. So.California	2-0-0	999
6. Pittsburgh (1)	2-0-0	913
7. Texas	2-0-0	902
8. Notre Dame	2-0-0	835
9. Florida State	3-0-0	770
10. Georgia	3-0-0	718
11. Penn State	2-0-0	569
12. Missouri	2-0-0	535
13. Washington	2-0-0	462
14. North Carolina	2-0-0	434
15. Arkansas	1-1-0	326
16. UCLA	2-0-0	280
17. Michigan	1-1-0	259
18. Auburn	2-0-0	216
19. Maryland	3-0-0	83
20. Arizona State	2-0-0	76

NEW YORK (UPI) — The United Press International Board of Coaches' top 20 college football ratings, with first-place votes and records in parentheses:

1. Alabama (22) (2-0)	598
2. Ohio State (14) (2-0)	589
3. Nebraska (5) (2-0)	498
4. Oklahoma (1-0)	472
5. Southern Cal (2-0)	470
6. Texas (2-0)	390
7. Notre Dame (1) (2-0)	354
8. Pittsburgh (2-0)	315
9. Florida State (3-0)	292
10. Georgia (3-0)	248
11. Penn State (2-0)	206
12. Missouri (2-0)	136
13. Washington (2-0)	126
14. UCLA (2-0)	103
15. North Carolina (2-0)	100
16. Arkansas (1-1)	44
17. Michigan (1-1)	23
18. Arizona State (2-0)	19
19. Miami, Fla. (3-0)	17
20. Baylor (2-0)	13

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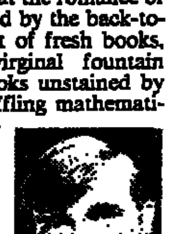
Observer

The Cruelest Week

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — The third week of September has always been a grisly time for schoolchildren. It is then that the romance of education, sparked by the back-to-school excitement of fresh books, new teachers, virginal fountain pens and notebooks unstained by ink blots and baffling mathematical formulas, begins to yield to reality.



Baker

And what is that reality? It is knowledge. Knowledge that it will be nine long months before summer vacation rolls around again. Knowledge that the geography teacher dislikes you. Knowledge that the gym instructor finds your physique absurd. Knowledge that you are never going to understand at least three of the subjects with which you are saddled and are going to suffer horribly for months as you sink into the quagmire of F's recording the progress of your ignorance.

* * *

It was Jean Shepherd, I believe, who said that after three weeks in chemistry he was six months behind the class. This is a common experience, this sensation of being locked in the starting gate while the rest of the class is galloping for the back stretch, and it leaves many people scarred for life.

A woman I know, though financially well-heeled, still refuses to set foot in Italy because in seventh-grade Latin she became aware, after three weeks in the classroom, that she would never be able to conjugate the verb *esse* to Cicero's satisfaction. Assurances that Cicero is no longer to be encountered in Rome do not comfort her. She associates the Italian peninsula with personal humiliation.

* * *

I myself have always avoided Germany since discovering in 10th grade that German has two dozen ways of saying "the." I could be wrong about this, since I was wrong about everything else in German. Nevertheless, there is the fact. The memory of a third week in September when classmates began hooting about my tendency to use the dative feminine singular form of "the" when the accusative neuter plural was called for — this memory has created a lifelong barrier between Germany and me.

Almost all of us have dreadful third weeks of September in our backgrounds somewhere. If psychoanalysts would let up a bit on our libidinal childhood experiences, they might discover a rich new source of adult neurosis here.

* * *

The third week of September that mutilated my own life is the reason I am not a brilliant nuclear physicist today. Here let me confess that in youth it was not my intent to become a typewriter pounder hacking out material for Sunday supplements. Hooked on the romance of science, I yearned to take up the torch from Einstein and carry it forward.

Thus I came to physics class. The first week of September was thrilling, as textbooks were issued and the teacher discoursed on Isaac Newton and apples and introduced us to the lab, that frontier of human progress. In the second week, he introduced us to the erg. I was quite happy with the erg, without which blocks of wood could not be made to overcome the villainous friction of inclined ramps and moved upward, triumphantly ascending those ramps.

At the end of the week, he introduced the dyne, which seemed excessive. On Monday the teacher, assuming that everybody now had a firm grip on the dyne, plunged ahead into the centimeter. Perhaps it was only the millimeter. I am hazy here because reality was fading rapidly. The next day was worse. That was the day of the milligram. Then there was a test.

I was astonished that the rest of the class took it without a roar of protest that it was outrageous to ask us to cope with ergs, dynes, centimeters and milligrams while we were still baffled about the dyne. The rest of the class did not protest. Most passed easily. I failed every question not devoted exclusively to the erg. The rest of that year was a nightmare, and the world still awaits a worthy successor to Einstein.

Such is the price the republic pays for letting its educators skim through the third week of September as if it were just another week on another production line.

Salvaging a Frozen Treasure

An Icy Cache of 400-Year-Old Prints That Came In From the Cold

By Jules B. Farber
International Herald Tribune

AMSTERDAM — A Rijksmuseum expert has succeeded in salvaging some 16th-century prints from an almost four-century-old frozen wad of paper abandoned on an arctic island by a Dutch explorer.

The prints were abandoned in 1597 by Willem Barents when he spent the winter on Novaya Zemlya, an island group north of Russia. When they were discovered in 1871, time and icy conditions had reduced them to solid lumps of papier-mache, split in half by the rope that bound them and crumbling at the edges.

The complicated process of painstakingly peeling off the prints one by one and piecing them together was started in September, 1977, and recently completed by a team of experts at Amsterdam's Central Research Laboratory for Objects of Art and Science. A Dutch paper restorer, Piet Poldervaart, was called in to head the group.

Merchandise

Barents had taken the prints as merchandise for trading with the Chinese when he sailed from Amsterdam in 1596 in search of a northwest passage. When his ship got stuck in the ice he wintered in Novaya Zemlya. With the first thaw, the explorer sailed off, leaving a large part of his equipment and cargo, including the prints, some by well-known engravers and others by unknown artists. Barents (or Barentsz or Barentz) died on the return trip.

The three bundles of prints, discovered in 1871 at the remains of Barents' winter camp, were sold to the Dutch government. When the bundles and other materials found at the camp went on exhibit in 1885 in the Rijksmuseum, the Dutch public saw it as an ethnological link with the daily life of their 16th-century forefathers. But apart from the nautical instruments, little historical research was devoted the collection as a whole.

The first scholarly treatise in 1872 established that the prints were transported as merchandise. A comparison was made with a list of merchandise that also included a large number of prints, left by the Dutch in 1602 in their factory at Patani in the Celebes. But attempts to separate the prints were not made until the 1950s and were abandoned until 1975, when a catalog on the Novaya Zemlya finds was begun.

When Poldervaart started on the project three years ago, he determined that the packs of prints were pulped together in hard, solid masses because the animal glue in the paper had penetrated through all the layers. A technique was developed using enzymes to break down the glue proteins.

Separation

Laboratory experts refined the technique until it became possible to detach one sheet at a time. The separation was done with a kind of palette knife.

Because the prints or fragments were so fragile and difficult to handle, they were transferred to Japanese paper. Various lumps contained halves of prints and the fitting of these and the fragments together demanded infinite patience.

The Novaya Zemlya finds provide the first opportunity to study a collection of prints sent to the east as merchandise. Around 400 impressions of 150 different prints came out of the deep freeze.

The wide margins suggests that they were bought directly from a publisher or dealer. The majority of the prints were made by the Haarlem school of engravers centered around Hendrik Goltzius.

There are no original engravings by Goltzius in the find, but a number of copies, mostly in reverse. Since none bear signatures they are probably all pirate copies. More significant artistically are a group of engravings by Jacques De Gheyn, including a number of originals, among them the series of "Officers and Soldiers From Rudolph II's Bodyguard" (1587) and at least six complete sets of "The Four Elements."

A smaller, but important group of slightly earlier south Netherlands prints begins with the remarkable "Tabula Cebetis" (1561), of which there are seven or eight examples. It also contains 24 "Landscapes in the Environs of Brussels" by Hand Collaert, two sheets from a series of "Roman Emperors," two series of costume prints by Abraham De Bruyn, as well as a number of unsigned engravings.

Film

A film, "Prints Off the Ice," depicting the step-by-step restoration process, is being shown this week to a conference of paper restorers in Cambridge, England, and a small selection of the restored prints is on exhibit near the Rijksmuseum's film hall.

The Bulletin of the Rijksmuseum, with an illustrated story on the conservation of these prints, has an English summary. It costs $3.50.

A reconstructed engraving of Adriaan Collaert. Rijksmuseum

PEOPLE: Bob Hope Follows C… And Finds His Way…

Bob Hope took the Road to Eltham to return to the south London row house where he was born 77 years ago. And this time he knocked on the right door. Quipping "I'm trying to remember if I owe any rent," the comedian visited No. 44 Craigton Road, and took tea with the present occupants, a 78-year-old pensioner, **John Ching**, and his wife, **Florence**, 73. Hope, whose signature tune is "Thanks for the Memory," took the Road to Eltham five years ago, but went to the wrong house. **Bing Crosby**'s future golfing partner left Craigton Road when he was 3 years old. "I didn't remember it all," he confessed. "The houses are so close together it's difficult to tell which was mine. My father was confused by that. He was always going to the wrong house. Mind you, he had a lot of fun . . ." This time, with the media alerted for the pilgrimage, Hope only had to pull up at the first horde of 300 reporters, photographers, TV crews and rubberneckers he found. Hope is in London to host the 21st Bob Hope pro-am golf tournament to raise money for the Stars' Organization for Spastics, a charity, and the Eltham Little Theater.

* * *

The 19-year-old twins who discovered each other last week after having lived with separate families since their adoption as infants are really triplets, according to a New York City woman who said she was the third boy's adoptive mother. "They talk the same, they laugh the same, they hold their cigarettes the same — it's uncanny," declared **Claire Kellman**, who said she had been told by an adoption agency that her 19-year-old son, **David Kellman**, was the third identical sibling of **Robert Shafran** and **Eddy Garland**. Shafran and Garland learned they were brothers after students at a community college in Liberty, N.Y., greeted the newly arrived Shafran as "Eddy." Mrs. Kellman, who lives in Howard Beach, Queens, said she and her husband, Richard, saw the newspaper photos of the reunion and immediately called the other sets of parents. Later they made a call to Louise Wise Adoption Services, where she said its director, **Morton Rogers**, confirmed that David was the third identical sibling. He also told her, she said, that a fourth identical boy had died at birth.

* * *

Capt. **Kathleen Wilder** has been offered another chance to wear the Army's coveted green b… would have to retake a t… field test. Brig. Gen. Jos… upheld the Special Force… mendation in not awardin… beret to Wilder, but ag… Wilder should have a chance to earn her beret allowed to retake the fiel… exercise. Wilder, however… ed through her attorney may reject the offer and … ering filing an internal grievance or going to fed… to force the Army to in… Green Beret without re… exercise. The 29-year-o… ana native completed th… course last month. She c… she was the victim of h… faculty advisers.

* * *

At Columbus, Ohio, … abandoned their attempt… the first balloon flight a… United States. They we… by severe thunderstorms… emergency landing that… craft crashing into po… The two jumped to saf… **Shoecraft**, 35, and **Ros…** both of Phoenix, Ariz., … ed at a hospital and rele… two men lifted off from … Calif., early Saturday in… dubbed "Super Chicken… sion to their trepidation… the flight.

* * *

William Whitworth, … editor of The New Yo… been named editor in ch… Atlantic Monthly, effec… next year. Whitworth, 4… been with The New Yo… 1966, replaces **Robert** … who has been Atlantic… chief for 14 years.

* * *

Dave Kiddy never figu… sporting a mink coat, bu… fore he signed on as a dc… Chicago's new Park Hy… slated for opening durin… week of October. All … new hostelry's doorme… bedecked in mink — i… with a penthouse roo… $2,000 a day and the fac… guests will be given … $200-an-ounce perfume… dropping by. Says Kidd… guess the Kiddy fam… made it. Families wor… their lives to get to the … being able to wear a $… coat — but my wife nev… that I'd be the one wh… wear it."

— SAMUEL…

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